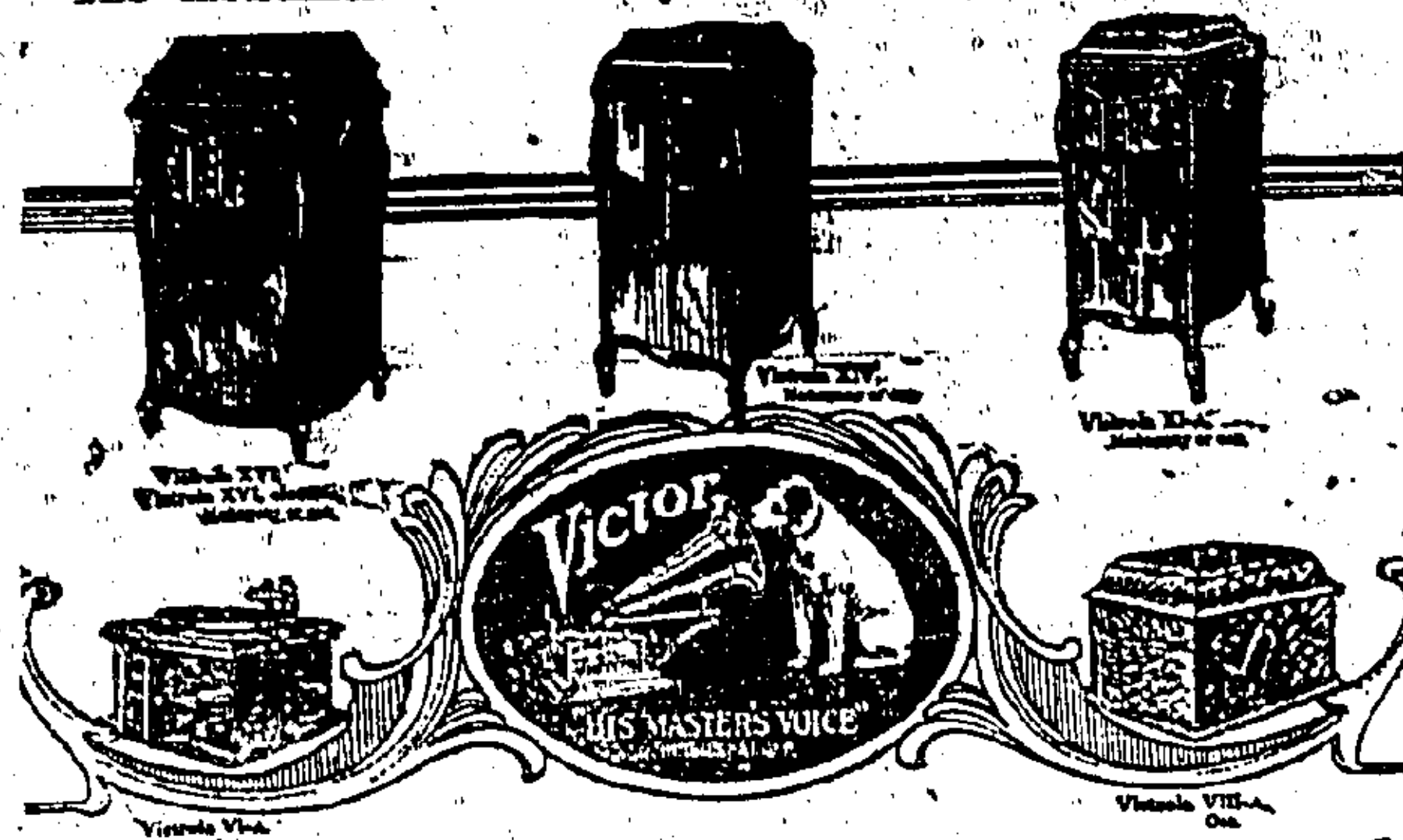






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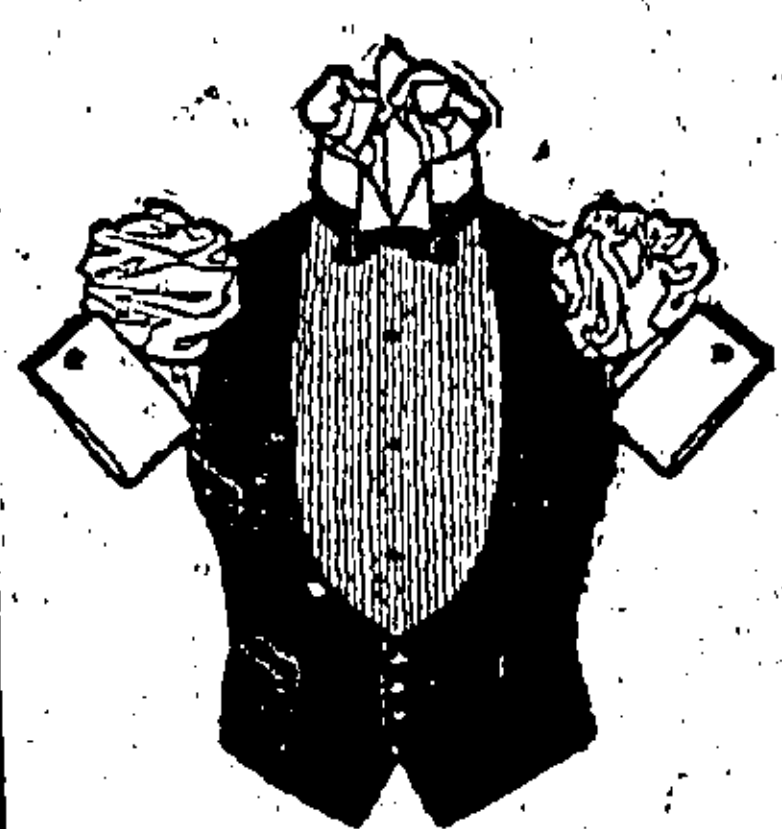
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[1261]

## CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

### CROWDED MEETING AT THE CITY HALL.

#### A HOUSING COMMISSION WANTED.

#### DEMAND FOR THE EXCLUSION OF GERMANS AFTER THE WAR.

St. Andrew's Hall was crowded to its utmost limits, yesterday evening, when a public meeting, convened by the Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong, was held to pass resolutions relating to the Housing Problem and the Exclusion of Germans from the Colony after the war. In view of the importance of the subjects the meeting was thrown open to all interested persons, and the result was most gratifying. Fully 300 persons were present and the resolutions were carried with absolute unanimity. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holsky presided and was supported on the platform by Messrs. E. Ormiston, Andrew Forbes, C. G. Alabaster, C. H. P. Hay, A. S. D. Couland, A. G. Coppin, J. P. Braga and H. B. L. Dowbiggin (Hon. Secretary).

#### THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the meeting, said:—Gentlemen—As far back as 1912, in the very early part of the year, it was clearly recognised that something must be done in the way of housing reform and providing additional accommodation for the ever-growing population, and a scheme was promoted by Mr. Montague Ede and presented in the form of a petition to the Governor of the Colony at that time, Sir Frederick Lugard. It was supported, as sponsors, by Sir Paul Chater, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, Mr. N. J. Stabb, Mr. Ross afterwards being replaced by the Hon. Mr. David Lundale. The suggestion at that time was that in order to meet the growing needs of the population, which was steadily driving the Portuguese out of the neighbourhood of Caine Road and its adjacent roads, a Portuguese Reservation on the plateau above the Sookunpoo Valley be granted by the Government, and it was sympathetically received. It involved naturally a very great deal of discussion and correspondence, but it looked at that time as if it would be the solution of at least one difficulty of this great problem. Negotiations extended up to 1914, when, unfortunately, the outbreak of war prevented the consummation of the scheme. Much water has passed under the bridge since then, and the difficulty, which was even in those days acute, has grown more acute still. The continual influx of Chinese into the Colony is the result of the disturbed condition of the adjacent territories, and has led to an enormous increase of the population of Hongkong; indeed, I think there is little doubt that a census would reveal something like a population of one million in Hongkong to-day. That this has led to immense over-crowding of already densely populated districts is obvious to anyone who studies the subject and is familiar with those districts.

In Lieut. Olitsky's report on the outbreak of meningitis in Hongkong, attention is drawn to this over-crowding, and the following words occur:—"An attempt has been made to demonstrate the importance of the over-crowding of the population upon the widespread dissemination of the disease. Indeed, it may be stated that as long as the over-crowding continues, under additional adverse conditions of life, such as a cold winter season, the occurrence of infections of nose and throat mucous membranes, thus increasing the spraying capacity of individuals, and a migrating population, outbreaks may occur in the Colony from time to time." He might just as well have added to that that the occurrence of plague and small-pox would be equally prevalent. The report proceeds:—"It is beyond the scope of this investigation to state how this great social and economic problem of relocating, as it were, the enormous numbers of Chinese from the small areas of their community may be accomplished. Reclamation of land and colonising the adjacent New Territories by improving transit facilities suggest themselves, but this question is left for solution by the Government." Now, gentlemen, the prevalence of over-crowding in the Colony, especially in parts of the Central district, is so much an established fact and so well recognised and known to us all that it cannot be gainsaid for a moment by the Government, and I do not think it is various concrete proposals have been suggested both in the Press and privately

at one time or another, but it has been felt by the Committee of this Association that the importance of the problem is so great that it is unwise to attempt to meet it by any definite proposal until after the most careful and mature consideration, as the revelation of the facts themselves would show, and therefore I am going to move that

The Government be asked to appoint a Commission to inquire into the Housing Problem and Transit questions in connection with the same." (Applause)

In order that all the evidence which may be available may be acquired before any definite step is taken in connection with what really is a great problem in regard to the future life and welfare of the Colony and the individuals who are so closely connected with it. In asking for a Commission we are taking no new step. It has been asked for and granted already in the Straits Settlements, and as you are already well aware from studying the reports of this Commission, valuable information and equally valuable suggestions have resulted from it. We now ask that this resolution may go forward to the local Government, and we hope that it will lead to a general inquiry into, and the fullest consideration of, this problem and the questions which are insolubly bound up with it. (Applause)

Mr. C. G. ALABASTER, O.B.E., said:—Gentlemen—As a representative of the largest electoral body in the Colony—a body which, I hope, will before long have the privilege of electing its own member to the Legislative Council (applause)—I have been asked to second this resolution, and I do so with the greatest pleasure because the Housing Problem is one which affects every section of the community except, perhaps, the lucky few who have a house of their own or quarters provided for them by their employers or the Government. The rest of us are being rapidly edged out of our homes by the press of numbers thronging into the Colony. Seven years ago the population of this Colony was under half-a-million; to-day it would be a brave man who would say that it could be numbered in less than seven figures. Floods, revolutions, piracy and pillage in the neighbouring provinces of China have caused this Colony to be looked upon as a place of refuge for the oppressed and suffering population of those regions. This is due to the sense of security afforded by the British flag. (Applause.) They are mostly agricultural, and I think that they should be settled on the land instead of being crowded into the most congested areas of the City of Victoria. That would be to their own benefit and to the benefit of the Colony as well. Lantau Island—an island as big as Hongkong, possessing a plentiful supply of water and many fertile valleys—is an admirable site for agricultural development. If these people are offered this land at low premiums and cheap rentals they will go there, but they will not settle there unless the Government assists them by opening up communication with the Island by providing piers and proper ferry services, to bring their produce in to the markets of the Colony. Lantau, agriculturally, is a place of almost limitless development, and there is no reason why, if this is done, the Colony should not be self-supporting as far as vegetables and livestock are concerned. (Applause.) As this has not been done, these people have been forced into these ranks of casual labour with the result that a great deal of congestion has occurred.

There is, gentlemen, in the Board-room of the Sanitary Department a map, and on it is recorded with a black dot the place where every case of plague occurs. On it there are two areas black with the cluster of these dots. Those areas contain some of the oldest and worst constructed buildings in the Colony. They are woefully over-crowded and occupied largely by persons of the coolie class. Last year's epidemic of cerebro-spinal fever produced the greatest cluster of cases in precisely the same two areas. Lieut. Olitsky, in his report on a visit to the houses in these areas, states that in houses, where, under the regulations, only from 7 to 9 persons were allowed to be found, from 13 to 20. Those areas must go, and the people in them must be found accommodation elsewhere.

There are vast areas of undeveloped land on the other side of the harbour. To develop it properly radical changes are needed in our system of communications. The provision of steam launches, where the only existing accommodation is the runways, as ferries, is a disgrace to the fair name of this beautiful port. (Applause.) The ferries which serve Lantau and other parts of the Harbour should not be any less comfortable or any less suitably designed than the passenger ferry between Moji and Shimoda. (Applause.) The vessels which should take us to Aberdeen, Stanley, Lamma,

Cheung Chau, and the coastal ports of Lantau and Castle Peak should not be any less comfortable than the vessels which touch the ports of the Inland Sea between Moji and Osaka. (Applause.)

We also need a tube tramway or a tube railway under the Harbour. (Applause.) Kowloon will shortly become the terminus of the Calais railway and, I hope, shortly the terminus of the Charing Cross railway, and with that development Kowloon is bound to become a great city. On this side of the Harbour we have commercial houses and banks, and if they are not to fade before their rising rivals on the other side of the Harbour they must have proper communication with one another, and it must be as easy to get across from Pedder Street to Paddington as from Kowloon to Charing Cross.

So far, gentlemen, I have only mentioned that aspect of the housing problem caused by the influx of Chinese from Kwangtung and Kwangsi, but in the last four years we have had another powerful invasion. The Japanese people in the Colony have increased many fold—I should not like to say how many fold—during the four years of the war. They have not taken up fresh land to any great extent, but have acquired houses which have already been in occupation by other people. A large section of Wanchai has been taken up as well as Kennedy Road, Bowen Road, Caine Road and Robinson Road. These are now owned and occupied by Japanese, and the former inhabitants of these districts have been edged out and have nowhere to live. The worst sufferers in this respect are the Portuguese, who form an essential part of the commercial community of this Colony. They are entitled to ask that they should receive a Reservation of their own, like it is for them to say where they would like to live in Hongkong or in Kowloon—and with the Reservation they should also be given a recreation ground which would be larger and more suitable than the triangular plot now occupied by the Club de Recreio. (Applause)

Lastly, gentlemen—and, I hope, not leastly—there is that large section of the British community who cannot afford to live in the mists of the Peak paying \$200 to \$400 or so for a five-roomed house, who cannot afford annually to send their families to Wei-hai-wei or to Vancouver, but who need comfortable surroundings and also a local health resort. The Colony, gentlemen, is big enough to provide both. (Applause.) Again, it is for them to say where they would like the place to be. I know of no better locality for residences than the pine-clad foothills off Beacon Road. What is needed there is a road leading to the station, and a tramway taking them to the Ferry. As a health resort there are many islands, but I know of none more suitable than Dumbell Island, where it is possible to hear night and day the roar of the waves from your house, and to go into the sea without running the risk of catching cold by going on bathing trips. (Applause.) Gentlemen, there are other observations I could make at great length on this subject, but most of you have come here to listen to another important resolution. I have great pleasure, therefore, in seconding this resolution. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Mr. J. P. BRAGA, in supporting, said:—We are called together to consider the expediency of asking the Government to appoint a Commission to inquire into the housing problem in all its aspects. If this Association should be fortunate enough to secure the appointment of such a commission then I would ask that the Committee of this Association should submit, in its official communication to the Government, a recommendation that at least one representative of each of the communities most seriously affected should be appointed members of the Commission. The advantage of this recommendation is sufficiently obvious. It does not require many words from me to commend it to you for adoption. Suffice it to say, the Portuguese, and the other middle-class European communities living in our midst are those who have been most seriously hit by the abnormal and still increasing rise in house-rents in Hongkong. We are in a position to bring to the consideration of this subject personal experience and practical knowledge and a thorough acquaintance with local conditions and circumstances which may be helpful in the deliberations of the Commission. All we need is practical sympathy and support from the Government with the indispensable co-operation of the boards of directors of such institutions as the banks and the large and wealthy corporations in Hongkong in order to render feasible such schemes as may be devised for the amelioration of the dwelling conditions of our middle-class population. I do not despair of such sympathy and co-operation.

After considering all other possible localities, Kowloon appears to present all the conditions required for a new settlement, with ample room for future development. Besides, Kowloon has the advantage of presenting no insurmountable difficulties for any scheme to be taken in hand almost as soon as its practicability can be demonstrated and the sanction of the authorities concerned obtained.

We hope to see in the new district lying between the prolongation of Coronation and Tai Po Roads a model settlement such as should provide in a large measure the needs of the middle-class resident population of Hongkong. Nor should the Government be too exacting in its eagerness to drive a hard bargain when it approaches the question of the upset price and the recurring one of the annual Crown rent. It should regard the whole subject with benevolent toleration.

I picture in my mind's eye the growth of a rural district, dotted with minimum half-acre allotments, on which single, semi-detached and terrace houses of not more than two stories in height and bungalows will rise up, all provided with a small garden or open space in front of each. I fancy I see contentment spread over the countenances of their prospective owners who, with each monthly instalment, sees ahead the absolute ownership of his own dwelling, instead of, as at present, being worried and harassed by the fear that the morrow might bring the service of a notice of increased rental for the following month. I see the future growth of greater civic pride in the resident population of the Colony.

The age of fossilised theories is rapidly going by the board, and I for one do not see why an innovation should not be introduced into future Crown leases for lands in Hongkong for residential purposes only, so as to protect the British and permanent (as distinct from the transient) communities of the Colony against the hardships which we are now experiencing through the inroads of the wealth of friendly alien communities in our midst. Last I should be misunderstood, I would emphatically declare that I am no advocate of any policy aiming at the exclusion of our esteemed Chinese fellow-citizens whose fixed abode is in Hongkong or whose permanent interests are bound up with the Colony. The policy I advocate is a measure for self-protection. One of Nature's first laws is the right of self-preservation against external aggression.

It may, however, be advisable to provide for a saving clause, permitting religious and charitable organisations to own land within the settlement for bona-fide educational, religious and charitable purposes. Indeed, it may not be too much to say that the co-operation of certain well-known and old-established institutions in Hongkong may be almost indispensable for the complete success of any scheme that may be contemplated.

If the idea of building a new and model settlement in Kowloon is acceptable, I appeal to you, gentlemen, for support to lay it forcefully before the Government. I appeal to you further that in asking for the Commission we should not lose sight of the fact that it would seriously militate against the success of any such scheme, considerably retard the progress of the development of the idea towards its fruition, if we do not secure the assistance and the good-will of the Government from its very inception. At the same time we must see to it that the Government facilitates the leasing of land and makes provision for building grants for such indispensable adjuncts to any European settlement as schools, chapels, private hospitals, and markets, and other convenient public accessories; and, lastly but by no means least, the laying-out and maintenance of a public park.

The scheme in its broad outlines may appear somewhat ambitious; but I have sufficient confidence in the wisdom and foresight of those into whose hands the destiny of the Colony and the trade of this port are confided to believe implicitly that the question now taken up will be earnestly and exhaustively considered with a view to a comprehensive scheme being drawn up and carried out with as little delay as possible. This is no more than what present conditions in the Colony demand, and no less than a duty we owe to the generations coming after us and which we are now called upon to faithfully discharge.

Mr. DOWBIGGIN, in supporting the motion, said:—I wish for a moment to draw your attention to the national problem that is bound up with our local problem. The great wastage of human life caused by this war raises the questions of replacement by the best, and under the best conditions. Many young men in various occupations are ready enough to take up the responsibilities of married life, but are prevented by the prospect of very high house-rent and cost of living, or the alternative of hotel and boarding-house life, which surroundings are conducive to the upbringing of a family in conditions which are far from ideal or hygienic for young life. This national problem of sustaining the race under the best conditions is occupying very serious attention in England, and I would urge you and the local Government to take early steps to consider and assist therein. The *Straits Times* of October 26th, in discussing the question of Civil Servants' salaries, says:—"We consider it a crime for Government to keep in its employment men of over 27 years of age who are not receiving salaries sufficient to enable them to support a wife and family. It is the duty of the Government or any other employer to consider what are the costs of living for the class to which the employee belongs, and to pay accordingly. That calculation should be made on the assumption that at the age of 27 a man, if worth keeping at all, should be paid enough to marry upon, and the necessary expenses of a married man in the East are just about three times as much as the necessary expenses of a bachelor." I would commend to the attention of all present this article, which is reprinted in this morning's *Hongkong Daily Press*.

The CHAIRMAN:—I particularly emphasise the fact that we present this motion because it seems to be a wise method of discussing all the difficulties which are inseparably bound up in this problem. If, however, the Government is unable, or unwilling, to accede to our request, we are prepared to put concrete proposals before them and use our utmost endeavours to carry them through. (Applause.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.



EXCLUSION OF ENEMY SUBJECTS.

The CHAIRMAN:—We now pass, gentlemen, to the second resolution which deals with the return of Germans to Hong Kong (Voice in the audience "No"). We have reached such a stage in this war that we can now, more seriously and completely, count on a conclusive and complete victory, and demand that certain terms in connection with it shall be enforced. (Applause.) I speak not from the Colony of Hong Kong, which is a small voice in a great decision, but as a voice which has a right to be considered in any final settlement. Over 13 months ago we passed a resolution at a crowded meeting in the Theatre saying that we did not want the Germans back in Hong Kong, if we could help it, at any price. (Applause)—but if they came it must be upon terms of control. And that same meeting I quoted a saying from the so-called philosopher Nietzsche, which I venture to quote again to you because it is so important a bearing upon the whole question and its future. "These words represented the saving of a century and a half later Nietzsche wrote the gospel of force into a sort of system, this doctrine being the doctrine of the super-man and the inalienable right of the giant as the giant; of the strong to dominate the weak; of the powerful to overwhelm and trample upon the powerless. Then came the great philosopher, von Treitschke, breathing the philosophy of force into the very soul of Germany. "Why talk of founding colonies?" he said. "Let us take Holland; then we shall have them ready made." And he might well have said "Let us take Britain, for then we can have her colonies—as they thought they could do at that time. Then came Bernhardi, soldier and military strategist, and a frank exponent of the same philosophy. His book "Germany in the Next Century" presented in all its ugly brutality the philosophy of force. Germany may explain the *Griff Light*, the *Petrolite*, the *Commanium*, and the *Petrolite*, the *Commanium*, and the *Petrolite*. She may indignantly without apologising or apologising without indignantising—but this she is not in a position to do now. (Laughter.) But even the marvellous richness of the German tongue will never enable her to justify her presence in Belgium, or those tiny corpses now forever entombed in the iron coffin of the *Lutetium*. For this generation the word *Kultur*, like Pompey's statue, drips with blood. Now, gentlemen, that spirit has been so breathed into the very soul of the people, as it has been explained there, that it is part and parcel of their national attitude of mind, and I say that for many years to come, it will not be eradicated.

Gentlemen, these words were uttered over 13 months ago, and since then, by acts similar to the sinking of the *Lutetium*, by acquiescing in the annihilation of practically half of the Armenian nation, by the defiance of every known rule of civilised warfare, by attacks upon hospital ships, and the destruction not only of wounded men but also of nurses under the great Red Cross, and by continual attacks upon merchant ships and civilians, and upon firing upon the very boats which were trying to place the passengers and crews of submarine vessels in safety—these, coupled with a hundred other acts which I will not weary you with, have made the name of Germany, for centuries to come, a byword among all the civilised nations of the world. (Applause.) The revelation of her intrigue and plotting in every part of the known world, which have been revealed particularly since American came into the war with her extraordinary secret service and police system, has proclaimed to the world that wherever German Consuls or German Ambassadors, or German officials of any kind were allowed to remain, the Consular Office or Embassy has been the scene of conspiracy to disturb the peace of the world around it. It is for this reason, particularly, that we say the German nation, as a people, are not to be trusted. I have already quoted the utterance of von Treitschke, and I need not remind you that this doctrine, expressed the very mercy of the military caste, but it represents the spirit of the people itself, which applauds and openly glorifies in the atrocities committed by the enemy during this war. We say that the Germans are a people unclear, and so far as it is economically possible, we will not associate with them. (Applause.) I am not so great a fool as to stand here as a business man and say that after the war is over it will be impossible to have any business dealings with Germany, but I do contend that we will not give them open house or receive them, so far as lies in our power. We will watch their every action because we distrust them. They have earned that distrust the world over, and they have got to live it down. If I mistake not, it will take them at least 50 years to overcome the doubt and suspicion which their actions have brought upon them. I believe the policy we advocate can be carried out without any damage to this Colony. Although it has been argued that it will drive trade to Canton, Swatow and elsewhere, I do not think that we have anything to fear, because the natural possibilities of this place are so great that if we continue development as we must do, Hong Kong's position will be secure for many years to come, more especially if the trade facilities which have been afforded the Germans in the past by British banks are withdrawn, as I trust they will be. Moreover, if the Germans are called upon to pay the price of their crimes in the restoration to every country which they have violated from Belgium onwards, I contend that economically, for many years to come they will not be in a position to compete seriously with Hong Kong. (Applause.) Therefore, both upon sentimental grounds—and you will be told over and over again, when the days of peace draw near, that we must drop the sentimental consideration, as if any man or woman who has suffered, or almost every individual member of our nation has done, can forget

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"ONE OF A GANG OF ROBBERS" TWELVE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

At the Hong Kong Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. D. C. Wolfe, a Chinese was charged, on remand, with being in unlawful possession of a revolver and five rounds of ammunition. The defendant was arrested at a tea-house in Argyle Street on Monday along with another Chinese, who is reputed to be the leader of a gang of criminals. When the Police visited the tea-house, the defendant, obeying an order from his leader, drew his revolver and attempted to shoot but was over-powered. Sergeant Murphy informed the Magistrate that the revolver had been identified by a junk master, from whom it had been stolen by pirates in September. The detective who arrested the defendant stated that when the defendant drew the revolver, he (witness) shielded himself by holding the leader of the gang in front of him. There was a third member of the gang present but he managed to slip off in the confusion. At this stage the Magistrate ordered that two detectives should stand one on either side of the dock, in which both the prisoners were, remarking: "It is where the revolver was." Defendant denied that the revolver was in his possession. He was seated at a table, refreshing himself with a cup of tea, when he was arrested. The revolver was found under another table. The reason why he told the Police that the revolver was given to him by another man was because the Police struck him. Mr. Wolfe, I am satisfied that you had the revolver in your possession. Sergeant Murphy: These men came down recently from China. They are undoubtedly members of a large gang who have come here for an unlawful purpose. If your Worship intends to convict defendant I have been instructed to ask for a severe penalty. It is a serious case. The revolver is similar to those used in several armed robberies in the Colony. If it had not been for the fact that both men were over-powered immediately, the consequences would have been serious. The Police would not have been able to capture them without loss of life, as the first defendant was determined not to be taken alive. It was only the action of the informer that saved the possible loss of life. Mr. Wolfe remarked that defendant undoubtedly intended to use the revolver for some unlawful purpose, and the fact that it was loaded led one to believe that something serious had been contemplated. He sentenced defendant to the maximum term of twelve months' hard labour. The charge against the second defendant of being concerned in an armed robbery at Shanghai Street on March 28th was withdrawn by Sergeant Murphy.

ALLIANCE INCITING TO SHOOT THE POLICE. The first defendant was then charged with inciting the second defendant to shoot the Police. Defendant: I did not ask him to shoot; I asked him to strike the Police. A witness stated that when the Police arrived he heard a voice say: "Fire revolvers; shoot him." He did not know whose voice it was. Mr. Wolfe adjourned the case till this afternoon.

The sentimental consideration—and upon economic grounds the resolution I put must commend itself to you. It provides that the Germans—whom you and I guarded for many weary months as interned prisoners-of-war until they were sent to Australia, where, by favour of their Commonwealth, they are still kept though we continue to pay for their support—shall not be allowed again to reside in this Colony or to trade here for a number of years. I put it to you that unless you say, and say with resolute voice, that you do not want the Germans here they may return to Hong Kong in a British boat which has been requisitioned for the purpose. Therefore we say again to-night that they should not be allowed to return to Hong Kong, but should be repatriated in their own country, which is the only fit place for them. Let them slip into Shanghai, for at least under pressure from the Allies, it looks as if China is about to intern the Germans in her midst. The resolution, which I have to propose is this:—

"This is the opinion of this meeting that the interned German prisoners deported from this Colony to Australia should, at the conclusion of the war, be permitted to return here, or to China, but should be repatriated to Germany; and this meeting hereby reaffirms its unaltered conviction that no German subject shall be allowed to reside in this Colony, or trade here, for a period of years." (Loud applause.)

Mr. Andrew Forbes, in seconding, said that since the resolution on the subject was passed last year feeling had been intensified. The Germans were brutes, and it was a duty to protest strongly against their return. (Applause.) Mr. N. I. Barwick (who rose from the body of the hall): Gentlemen, eighteen months ago you brought this project forward; but it was turned down by the Government. That does not say, of course, that Sir Henry May is a pro-German; indeed, that has been officially stated on that occasion is that he is essentially interested in the retention of the status quo in the retention of our benevolent autocracy. Unfortunately, however, certain irrepressible Britons, insist on agitating for Constitutional reform. His natural conclusion is that a small number imported from Germany—assist him in maintaining the present style of Government. A small community of Germans would act as oil on the agitated waters. If you pass this resolution you will probably kill the only autonomy now remaining since Prussia has gone out of the running. Gentlemen, will you commit such an act of vandalism as that of killing the only autonomy remaining in the world? (Laughter and applause.) The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and to the speakers on the proposal of Mr. E. Ornston. The meeting then dispersed.

"THE BARTON MYSTERY." PERFORMANCE BY THE A.D.C. A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

Last evening the Amateur Dramatic Society, with Mr. W. Sinclair as its moving spirit, in continuation of its efforts to raise money for "Our Day" Fund, gave us a happy blend of melodrama, comedy and farce—a compound of "spook-spook"—known as "The Barton Mystery." There were plenty of thrills. Nothing more dramatic could be desired than when Mrs. Standish is slowly throttled by a jealous husband and sinks with a gasp and a gurgle behind the settee, or when Beverly, the "psychic" adventurer and general humbug, reconstructs, during a seance, the scene of a midnight murder with such vividness and wealth of awful detail that the woman guilty of the crime is forced to cry aloud "Every word is true" before she falls swooning to the floor. The Theatre Royal was crowded to its utmost capacity but not a sound was heard from the audience whilst these incidents were being enacted. There was a hush of terrible expectancy which was the most tribute that could have been paid to those upon the stage. Fortunately, however, the tension is quickly removed. There is an audible sigh of relief—even a small dog barked for joy—when, within a few seconds of being strangled to death, Mrs. Standish walks smilingly into the room and her amazed husband finds that he has been dreaming, whilst as for Beverly, he is so torn between the desire to communicate with the spirits of the air and the spirits of the bottle, he is so grotesque in appearance, so obviously a charlatan, that it is impossible to take him seriously for a few minutes together. And if more is required to clear the atmosphere and to bring us back to a realisation of our surroundings, it is provided by the cheery voice, the humour and comicallities and the highly respectable appearance of Sir Everard Marshall and his wife, a couple with whom it would be decidedly difficult to associate anything particularly dreadful. Mr. H. B. Irving when he first presented the play in London expressed the hope that the audience would find it "interesting and amusing." Last evening the Hong Kong audience certainly found it so, and exciting into the bargain. It is a delightful medley and was well presented and extremely well acted.

It is needless to give the story of the play in full detail. It would be difficult to do so in the space at our disposal and the outline of the plot has already been indicated by extracts published in these columns. A murder has been committed before the curtain rises and a young man named Maitland has been arrested and is on trial for his life. We do not see him until the last act but are concerned the whole time with the anxieties of, and the efforts made by, his fiancée, his fiancée's sister and husband, and two friends of the family to secure his acquittal. There is a maid who opens and shuts the door, and brings in occasional notes quite prettily. Dennis O'Mara who might be a trusted retainer, simply the butler or a famous baronet, according to fancy; Mrs. Barton, the murdered man's widow; and Beverly. These form the whole cast. It is known that Maitland visited Barton on the night he was shot to secure a bundle of compromising letters written by a woman; he took a pistol with him to frighten the man into acquiescence but was overpowered and the weapon was wrested from him. Almost immediately after Maitland had been driven from the house Barton sat down and wrote him a note and enclosed the letters with it. This is Maitland's story, and in corroboration of this, the ashes of a bundle of burnt letters were found in his fireplace. The note, however, dated and timed subsequent to his visit, the production of which would have completely established his innocence, has been stolen from the writing table on which he placed it. Maitland will not disclose the name of the woman who wrote the letters. His fiancée and his fiancée's sister obviously know something about the crime and suspicion begins to fall particularly on Mrs. Standish. As a last resort the wonderful Beverly is brought in to clear up the mystery. With a little ingenious guesswork, camouflaged in a most amusing way, he brings to light the fact that Mrs. Barton has stolen the missing note. The coldly vindictive widow has withheld the letter in order to force the prisoner, faced with the gallows, to disclose the name of the woman who had carried on the intrigue with her husband. When, deceived by a story of a search warrant having been issued, she contemptuously hands the letter to Standish she voices her suspicion that his wife is the woman concerned. Shortly afterwards Standish does and dreams that his wife is guilty and a murderer and in a fit of madness he strangles her. The dream is represented as part of the play and the audience does not realise it is "spook" until Mrs. Standish comes calmly into the scene again a few moments later. As the play unfolds, the incidents of the dream appear to be taking real shape and the state of mind of the husband, who believes he has dreamed his inevitable future actions, may well be imagined. In the culminating scene, having cleverly picked up the threads of the occurrences, Beverly reconstructs the murder during a seance and everything is made clear when Maitland's fiancée, the sister of Mrs. Standish, unable to bear the strain, makes open confession. Although Beverly, the irrepressible, had imagined, with the audience, that Mrs. Standish was the guilty party, the mistake does not cover him with confusion and in the excitement of the moment it passes unnoticed. "I knew it! I knew it!" he exclaims with glees as the mystic spirits once again attract him inexorably to the whirly decanter. Phyllis Grey disappears to stand her trial in place of her fiancée and once again we have, in an anxious interval whilst waiting for

news. It is alleged that the girl had written to Barton under a promise of marriage, believing him to be single. The man, it was said, had even gone so far as to purchase a marriage certificate. The jury would not convict if the statement could be substantiated by the production of the certificate, but, unfortunately, the important document is missing. Beverly, however, not to be denied, adds the finishing touch of absurdity by introducing the certificate which, years before, he had purchased for his own London. The outstanding personality of the whole play is, of course, Beverly, the role adopted by Mr. W. Sinclair. The part was originally created by Mr. H. B. Irving and some critics present at the Theatre Royal, who had seen the London production, expressed the opinion that Mr. Sinclair exaggerated the grotesque absurdities of the character and the psychic manifestations a little more than Mr. Irving had done. It was in fact, however, that this did not detract in the least from the interest of the representation. Beverly is a patent fraud. As a "sensitive" he professes to be capable of picturing to himself the details of an unknown occurrence on physical contact with some object concerned, and it is the intention that he should bring discredit upon the great "science of psychometry." He does this truly enough. His influence pervades the play. He causes the fun and the laughter and the more exaggerated his antics, the more unrestrained his gestures as he sweeps a huge bandana from his coat to wipe his lips or to dry sentimental tears the more irresistible he becomes. In the seance he plays with great dramatic effect. It is a part which admirably suits Mr. Sinclair. It is one which gives full scope to his unquestioned abilities and he is to be warmly congratulated upon a splendid performance. Beverly provides the play with its unrestrained gaiety. His lightning touches dispel the gloom when it seems likely to gather too thickly and then Mr. N. S. Northcote as Sir Everard Marshall gives us occasion for the quiet chuckle. His role of the quietly comical, moderately affluent, self-opinionated, slightly reticent, little married man, kept on a string and continually harassed by a wife with ideas and a "psychic soul," was very ably filled. Captain H. E. Murray as Richard Standish had a part of very considerable difficulty. He was on the stage from first to last and had only one really dramatic opportunity, in his dream scene, which he carried through extremely well—and otherwise acted with commendable restraint. Mr. C. H. P. Hay, as Dennis O'Mara had comparatively little to do but look dignified and be positively exuded dignity whenever he put in an appearance. We did not see Captain Gray as Harry Maitland until the last act when everything was happily settled and everyone was thinking of going home.

Of the ladies, Mrs. W. Manning as Mrs. Ethel Standish had the most conspicuous part. She allowed herself to be murdered very realistically, but that was the only sensational episode in which she was particularly concerned—perhaps it might be considered as sufficient by most people. In many other situations, which one would ordinarily regard as exceedingly trying to the nerves, she carried herself with an aplomb and naturalness which were distinctly praiseworthy. Mrs. Guy Kennett, as her sister, Phyllis Grey must also be complimented upon the apparently utter disregard for life and limb which she displayed in swooning for the benefit of the audience. There was certainly nothing artificial about the way in which she fell head-long and if bruises were the consequence they should be cheerfully borne as a necessary sacrifice to art. If criticism needs be offered it is that these two ladies regarded murder as perhaps a little too much of an everyday occurrence. One had shot a man and her fiancée was being tried for the crime. Both were in the conspiracy. It is difficult to know how ladies would act in these distressing circumstances. Perhaps it is true that the more serious the crisis the greater the call upon that reserve strength which will enable it to be confronted with a stoical calm, for it is certain that either would have appeared more distraught and there would have been far more tears if it had been a case of the absence of a fourth at bridge or of the cook spoiling the soup. Miss Doris Grimble as Helen Barton, the widow of the murdered man, was admirable. She had stolen the note which she knew would set the prisoner free, but it was her aim that he should be forced to betray the name of the woman through whom her husband had come by his death. It was a coldly, calculating role in which there was no room for emotional display. The storm of passion had to be suppressed and the venom underlying her conduct was only allowed to peep out occasionally. The part was not a large one but was excellently presented. The feminine comical relief—and it was necessary there should be some amongst all this "tragedy"—was provided by Mrs. H. M. Webb as Lady Marshall. She made a splendid wife for Sir Everard. A stately matron as befitted her position, but one whose foibles irritated the old gentleman and caused much amusement for everyone else. Even her whole-hearted, sincere devotion to psychometry could not prevent her from assisting her protégé, Beverly, to score off her spouse, when the "science" was put to a crucial test.

The Amateur Dramatic Society are to be heartily congratulated. The production was in every way a brilliant success and Mr. Sinclair, and all who worked with him, deserve the hearty thanks of the community, besides the satisfaction which is theirs of knowing that their efforts have added a very considerable sum to the Red Cross Funds. The appreciation of the audience was demonstrated in some measure by the many baskets of flowers which were handed to the performers on the fall of the curtain. The full cast was as follows:—Richard Standish—Captain H. E. Murray.

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Sir Everard Marshall—Mr. N. S. Northcote.

Harry Marshall—Capt. E. H. Gray.

Dennis O'Mara—Mr. C. H. P. Hay.

Beverly—Mr. W. Sinclair.

Ethel Standish—Mrs. W. Manning.

Phyllis Grey—Mrs. Guy Kennett.

Lady Marshall—Mrs. H. M. Webb.

Helen Barton—Miss Doris Grimble.

Maid—Miss Grimble.

Mr. W. J. Dexter acted as prompter.

Mr. W. A. Corbett assisted with the scenery and Mr. Denman Fuller was in charge of the lighting.

(Sport will be found on page 6.)

ILLEGAL OPIUM. A respectable-looking, well-dressed Chinese was charged at the Hong Kong Magistracy, yesterday, with being in unlawful possession of seventeen tins of opium, other than Government opium. It was stated that defendant was arrested while going on board one of the Douglas steamers. The opium was concealed round his waist. Defendant stated that the opium was given him to be taken to the steamer by a friend, who promised to pay him \$5. He knew he was committing an offence. Mr. Wolfe fined defendant \$1,500, with the alternative of two months' hard labour.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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 [2633]

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**WRECKED** on Boat Rocks, Lamock Island, near Swatow. General cargo of Sugar, Indigo, Gunny Bags, Medicines, etc.  
 Tenders wanted for vessel and cargo as lying.  
 For further particulars apply to the undersigned.  
 GILMAN & Co., Ltd.,  
 81, Des Vaux Road,  
 Agents,  
 THE LONDON SALVAGE ASSOCIATION.  
 Hongkong, November 7th, 1918. [2637]

**ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL**  
**ORGAN**  
**RECITAL**  
 MONDAY NEXT,  
 AT  
 6 P.M.

WINTER NOTICE.

**HOPKINS BUTCHERY**, Corner of Ningpo and Szechuen Road, Shanghai, are now prepared to supply to their Patrons and the Public in Hongkong during the Winter Season their well known **GAME PIECES, PORK PIES, BRAUNS PORK SAUSAGES, PRIME FRESH and CORNED BEEF, FRESH and CORNED PORK.**  
 Shanghai, November 1st, 1918. [2617]

NOTICE.

**BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LTD.**  
**SHANGHAI.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that as from this date and until further notice **MR. PERCY FOWLER**, Assistant General Manager of the Company for the Far East, has been appointed to take complete control of the Company's management and interests.

By Order of the Directors,  
**C. STEWART JONES**,  
 Assistant Secretary,  
 Northwich, England.  
 Shanghai, October 29th, 1918. [2630]

RUBBER ESTATE FOR SALE.

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 [2631]

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Apply by letter—  
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 Care of Hongkong Daily Press,  
 or  
 Care of General Post Office,  
 Box No. 329.  
 [2618]



NOTICE.

**ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian** desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the **CENTRAL POLICE STATION** between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.  
 Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.  
 All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the **REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.**  
 Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.  
 The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.  
 [26]

INTIMATIONS

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**GROUND TO LET.**  
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 BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 18,000 square feet, suitable for storing Coal, &c. From January, 1st 1919.  
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 [2619]

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 [2480]

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 [26]

**WANTED.**  
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 All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.  
**MANAGERESS.** [2639]

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DEATH.

**ARON.**—Killed in action on August 24th, in his 31st year. Lieut. FRANK A. ARON, South Lancs Regt., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Aron, South Villa, Victoria Park, Manchester. [2625]

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Vaux Road, C.  
 London Office: 151, Fleet Street, E.C.

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1918.

THE POLITICAL GOOD SENSE OF GT. BRITAIN.

A New York newspaper, the *New Republic*, has come to the conclusion: after an exhaustive inquiry into the facts of the last four years, that "on the whole the fabric of British nationalism is standing the strain better than is that of any of her enemies or any of her Allies." The British nation, it adds, has not shown any superiority over France or Germany in its moral endurance, in its ability to take and inflict punishment, or in its courage and *sang-froid*, while in military technique it has not proved itself to be the equal either of its chief friend or its chief enemy. "But what it has done is to demonstrate once again its superiority to other nations in political good sense." It is gratifying to us, who are thousands of miles away from the centre of the Empire, to receive that assurance from a journal of such a democratic country as the United States. With legitimate pride we recall that Great Britain produced the political architects and the practical builders of the first Empire which has not proved to be the enemy of political and civil liberty. Nothing greater in the domain of thought has been accomplished during the war than the arrangements made for reconstruction in the industrial, educational, social and political departments of national life. Particularly noticeable is the practical common-sense of politicians who, though formerly opposed to the extension of the parliamentary franchise to women, have recognised that the facts

connected with women's work during the war outweigh all the objections of the past. That is merely one instance of the manner in which the British people are adjusting themselves to the new conditions. They have become much more alert mentally because of the grave peril through which they have passed, and they are willing to examine new ideas. Yet there is no danger that they will cast off the political common-sense which has been their distinguishing characteristic for centuries except during a period of paralysis in 1789, when an insane German King of England lost the American Colonies. "We had many enemies and many friends in England," said Emerson, at Concord on the hundredth anniversary of the day on which the American militia fired the shot heard round the world, and vindicated the principles of liberty and justice—but our benefactor was King George the Third. England was so dear to us that the colonies could only be absolutely united by violence from England; and only one man could compel resort to violence. The King became insane; Parliament wavered; all the Ministers wavered; Lord North wavered; but the King had the insanity of one idea. We have lived to see the happy day when once again England is dear to the American people, and we know that in future the history-books of the United States will dwell much more upon the insanity of the German King of England than upon those aspects of the case which some of the German, Irish, and other enemies of England have emphasised.

Out of the present struggle England has emerged with a reputation which no other country has ever won in the history of the world. We do not wish to depreciate in any way the efforts of other parts of the Empire, but it does seem as if, at times, the record of England is overlooked. Of the seven and a half million soldiers enlisted throughout the Empire during the first four years of war, no fewer than four and a half million were raised in England itself. The Mother Country has led, rather than followed, her children in sacrifice. The Army is composed of one man out of every seven and a half in England and Scotland, one man in every ten and a fifth in Wales; one man in every fifteen in the Overseas Dominions, and one man in every twenty-six and a third in Ireland. German propaganda has included, in the past, the query—"Where are the British troops?" followed by the sneer that the English will fight until the last Frenchman has been killed on their behalf. That was due to the folly of the Censor in suppressing, for some absurd reason, all reference to the achievements of the English regiments. His mischievous interference, however, has now been curtailed, and to-day the cables give the reply to Germany's taunts. The Germans cannot pretend that they do not know where the English troops are now.

Over Europe there is sweeping a political epidemic known as "Bolshevism." We have seen its ravages in Russia, and we may yet witness its effect in Austria and other parts of "the ramshackle Empire." A form of it has accomplished much evil in Ireland. Will it spread to England? That is the question upon which the future of the Empire rests, for it once these fallacious political theories were accepted in England, nothing could avert disaster. In London, the heart of the Empire and the cradle of many political movements, there are to-day pacifist organisations suspected of a tendency towards Bolshevism. We know that before the war eminent intellectuals in England coquetted with extreme views on Socialism. When the war is over there will be a period of depression, and prices will remain high. What will happen? There may be movements resembling the surging of a crowd, but it is not at all likely that the political common-sense of the mass of the people will desert them. The scientific spirit of investigation has now taken hold upon the national imagination. Though the war has been such an experience that we need not fear revolutions, for beyond all else, we believe that the war has unified not only the Empire but the people of England. There has been grumbling, of course, at the "protections," but not at the aristocracy or any particular grade of society. Already a tendency is noticeable to wish to be free from State control, the dangers of which have been demonstrated by the Germans. Europe may be in the crucible, and Bolshevism may overrun the territories of the Central Powers, but we may rest assured that the old country is still sound. Any Bolshevism that appears there will meet with but scant sympathy from the mass of the people.

It is proposed to start a Bible Study Circle at the Helena May Institute. A meeting to arrange time and subject of study will be held on Tuesday, 12th inst. at 8.30 p.m.

Harvest Thanksgiving services will be held at the Union Church on Sunday, when collections will be taken on behalf of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals. It is desired that gifts of fruit and flowers, which will be distributed afterwards to the Military and Naval Hospitals, be sent to the Church on Saturday morning.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. J. R. Wood discharged the Chinese woman, who was charged, on remand, with being in unlawful possession of 880 taels of opium, valued at about \$8,000. Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the defendant. The Police failed to prove that defendant had guilty knowledge that the parcels she carried contained opium.

A Concert, arranged by Sergeant Canavan, of the 1st G. B. Manchester Regt., was held in the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home on Wednesday evening. The hall was crowded by men of both branches of the Services, who thoroughly enjoyed the programme. The Services' Entertainment Fund provided light refreshments during the interval. Hearty thanks are due to Sergeant Canavan and to others taking part for one of the best concerts held in the S. and S. Home for some years. The trio composed of Sergeants Canavan and Jennings and Private Burton is one of the best entertainment assets in the Colony. Sergt. Canavan will shortly produce "The Arcadians" for charitable purposes.

**FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.**

[THROUGH RUSSIA'S AGENCY.]

**GERMAN PROPERTY IN CHINA.**

LONDON, November 7th.  
 In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Yate, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the orders vesting the property of Germans in the British Concession in Shanghai in the Custodian of enemy property in China, would have equal effect if issued after the signing of the Armistice with Germany.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI BAN PO."]

**PEKING READY TO PAY CANTON.**

PEKING, November 7th.  
 It is reported that the Peking Government has agreed to pay what the South-West provinces demand.

**EX-PRESIDENT'S PLEA FOR PEACE.**

The ex-President Fung Kuochang has urged the Peking Government to open a peace conference as soon as possible.

**THE NEW CABINET.**

Liang Shih-yi will be ordered to form the new Cabinet.

**CANTON NEWS.**

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI BAN PO."]

CANTON, November 7th.

It is said that the Military Government has decided to subscribe \$50,000 Gold to President Wilson's Soldiers' Relief Fund as an offering to the Allies.

A NEW COURT. A special Court has been temporarily formed to take up all the cases that come through the Canton-Kowloon Railway traffic. Ho Chi-chau has been appointed to the Court.

KING-CROW AFFAIRS. A message from Hoihow states that the Canton leaders have agreed to declare an armistice with Lung's troops on the King-chow front if the latter will evacuate the forts in Hoihow and give up all the important points to the Canton forces.

COMMISSIONER'S RETURN. The Commissioner of the Canton Customs, Mr. Carl, who was called to Peking by the Commissioner General, to attend the Tariff Conference, returned to Canton the other day.

**CANTON ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.**

A meeting of Scotsmen was held in the Canton Club on October 11th, presided over by Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G. It was decided to spend the amounts collected in sending parcels to Scottish prisoners-of-war in Germany. A sum of £155 for the purpose was telegraphed on October 17th to Sir Charles Addis, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London, who on previous occasions has kindly passed on the monies contributed to War Funds by the Society.

The list of subscribers is as follows:—Alexander, W.A., Campbell, Duncan, Drummond, P., Ferguson, V., Fleming, W.N., Forbes, D., Holson, A., Jamieson, E.G., Jamieson, J.W., C.M.G., McEuen, D.R., Matheson, R.T., Ross, James, Sandeman, R.H.E., Shields, G.H., Smith, J.T., Styles-Gordon, W., Stratton, W.M., Urquhart, D., Urquhart, D. Jun., and Wilson Alan.



# THE WAR.

## GERMANS RETREATING ON SEVENTY-MILE FRONT.

### TO THE MEUSE-NAMUR-BRUSSELS-ANTWERP LINE?

## ALLIES REFER GERMANY TO MARSHAL FOCH.

### FULL TERMS OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMISTICE

#### Franco-Belgian Front

##### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### BRITISH FRONT.

##### BRILLIANT BRITISH SUCCESS.

LONDON, November 6th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—

In the great battle which opened yesterday between the Sambre and the Scheldt, our Third, Fourth and First Armies heavily defeated and caused severe losses—in killed, wounded, prisoners, guns and material—to no fewer than 25 German Divisions, thus breaking the German defences on a 30 mile front.

Owing to this brilliant success, the enemy is to-day retreating on the whole battle-front.

In spite of rain, we are pressing him closely, taking prisoners.

The enemy abandoned complete batteries and quantities of material.

We have passed through the Mormal Forest and reached a general line as follows:—Barzy, Grandfayt, Berlaimont, west of Bavai, Rosin, and Fresnes.

#### SPLENDID BRITISH PROGRESS.

LONDON, November 6th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—

North of the Sambre River our advanced troops pressed forward beyond the Mormal Forest and reached the main Avenue—Bavai Road south-east of Bavai.

We also made progress west of Bavai, and on other parts of the battle-front.

#### AIRMEN'S SHARE IN THE BATTLE.

LONDON, November 6th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—

We successfully attacked important railway junctions and aerodromes, setting three hangars on fire.

We dropped a total of 33 tons of bombs. The enemy showed great activity in heavy fighting in which we brought down 40 aeroplanes and drove down 15 out of control.

Thirty-five British machines are missing. Night-fliers dropped 14 tons of bombs. Four of our machines did not return.

#### DEMORALISATION AMONG THE ENEMY.

LONDON, November 6th.

Reuter's correspondent, at British Headquarters, telegraphing, to-day, states:—

The retreat continues, but there is no question of a rout.

We are simply pressing the Germans hard and they are covering their withdrawal with a screen of mobile machine-gun defences.

We know there is confusion and demoralization among the foe, but so strong is training and discipline ingrained in us that the leaders manage to keep the men in hand.

Heavy rains while impeding us, are preventing the enemy getting away with his guns and other material.

#### THE ENEMY RETIREMENT.

LONDON, November 6th.

The advance of the Allies yesterday was the greatest since the opening of the offensive; the whole front is now in a state of flux.

The Allies at many points lost touch with the main German forces, which, after the drubbing they received in the great Allied assault, did not lose a moment in beginning a new retirement to avoid disaster, but retreated immediately darkness fell over the battlefield on Monday.

A few hours' start sufficed the main body to break contact with its assailants, who when it resumed its advance yesterday morning were hampered by bad weather.

The question now is how far the enemy means to go before attempting another stand. It is believed that he may try to temporarily hold the Metz-Meuse line, as a preliminary to an eventual move, if possible, to the Meuse-Namur-Brussels-Antwerp line.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

### GERMANS RETREATING ON A 70-MILE FRONT.

LONDON, November 5th.

Reuter learns that the Germans are retreating on a 70-mile front from the Scheldt to the Aisne.

We crossed the Franco-Belgian frontier between Valenciennes and Bavai, and have captured the whole of the Mormal Forest except the eastern edge.

We reached the western edge of the Nouvion Forest, and are two miles east of Guise, and two miles south of Marle, from whence the line runs straight to Chateau Porcien.

The Americans, although within six miles of the Montmedy-Mexieres railway—the enemy's main lateral line—are out of touch with the main German forces.

It appears that a retreat on a large scale is in full swing.

#### LATEST CABLES.

### FRENCH FRONT.

#### GUISE CAPTURED.

LONDON, November 6th.

A French communiqué states:—On the whole French front from the Sambre Canal to the Argonne the German retreat continued.

During the day we attained at certain places a depth of ten kilometres.

The First Army, gathering the fruit of the severe battle yesterday for the crossing of the Sambre Canal, completely defeated six German Divisions and captured 4,000 prisoners and 60 guns. It captured Guise in the first hour and the advance continued unresistingly.

At the end of the day Barzy, Esquiches, Vaqueresse, Crupilly, Malsy, Romery, Sains, Richaumont, and Housset were reached and numerous civilians liberated.

#### CHATEAU PORCIEN CAPTURED.

LONDON, November 6th.

A French communiqué states:—Contact was maintained at night with the rear-guards of the enemy, who continued to retreat on the whole front.

Early this morning we resumed our progress east of the Sambre Canal.

We occupied Barzy.

North of Marle we passed beyond Marfontaine and Voharies.

Italian troops, fighting with us, captured Thuel and reached the rivulet of Hurtaut, south-east of Mont Cornet.

West of Bethel, we occupied Barby on the north bank of the Aisne.

French detachments crossed the Aisne at several points between Hethel and Attign.

Farther to the right, we reached the outskirts of La Metz, and pushed forward as far as the approaches of Lacasse north-east of Chene.

Farther right, we held Laneuville, Housset, Marle, Bostont, Ehouleau, Bussy-Pierre-Pont and Dixy-le-Gros.

There was heavy fighting north-west of Chateau Porcien.

Our line passes north of Waleppe and Lannogne and west of Chandon and St. Ferguez. We captured Herpy, Condeles-Herpy, Chateau Porcien and crossed the Aisne at Nanteuil.

In the Argonne, by a brilliant surprise, we crossed the Ardennes Canal passing far beyond Montgon, and Lecheone and reaching the villages of Pouvergny and Sauvieu.

#### GERMANS RETREATING ON THE MEUSE.

LONDON, November 6th.

Reuter's correspondent, at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday evening, stated:—

The Germans are unmistakably retreating upon the Meuse. This is confirmed by a captured Order dated November 2nd, ordering a retreat to this line.

The principal stations on the Metz-Charleville railway are already under American fire and it will not be long before the railway is effectively cut.

#### AMERICANS CROSS THE MEUSE.

An American communiqué states:—The First Army crossed the Meuse south of Dun under heavy cannonades, which frequently wrecked the bridges, and fought its way up the slopes on the east bank, breaking the enemy's strong resistance.

We captured two hills in Châtillon Wood and also captured Dun in the afternoon, and pushed a mile beyond the town.

Another Corps reached the River at Ceece and Luro and seized the Forest of Julnay.

We captured Beaumont and advanced two miles beyond.

We are now five miles from the Sedan-Metz railway.

The Third Corps, on the left, advanced through the rugged forest beyond St. Onne.

Fifty-one more guns were captured on the west of the Meuse.

Seventeen enemy aeroplanes were shot down during air fights.

Seven American machines are missing.

QUICK RETREAT THROUGH THE ARDENNES.

LONDON, November 6th.

A Havas message states:—A great and decisive battle of the war began yesterday on a front of 37 miles between the Scheldt, north-east of Valenciennes, and Guise.

Three British Armies and one French Army first drove the Germans from their defence positions, securing hold of Western Belgium and the northern part of invaded France.

The French captured 3,000 prisoners.

The advance varied in depth from two to four miles.

South of the Mormal Forest, a formidable obstacle, the Sambre-Oise Canal, was crossed on a wide front by the British and French.

The enemy was forced back to a depth of 3 miles.

On the right, General Debeney's Army completed its work. Many villages were captured by the combined armies.

Though the Germans are not showing any signs of demoralisation, their heavy losses must soon compel them to retreat from Belgium to the Meuse centre.

The enemy position is especially dangerous as a result of great progress made by the French and American First Army on the Meuse and they must make a quick retreat through the Ardennes Forest.

#### The Balkans.

##### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### SERBIANS ENTER BOSNIA.

LONDON, November 6th.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—The Austrians, on the Save, re-crossed the frontier. Shabatz has been occupied. Serbian cavalry entered Bosnia, where they occupied Vardiste, in the direction of Visegrad.

The Austrians are retreating in disorder.

Their soldiers are returning to their homes, pillaging everything en route.

#### Naval Activities.

##### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### ITALIAN FLEET OCCUPIES ANTIVARI.

ROME, November 6th.

The Italian Fleet has occupied Duligno and Antivari.

#### General.

##### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### MERCHANT SHIP CONSTRUCTION.

LONDON, November 6th.

The Admiralty announces that the United Kingdom, Allied and Neutral merchant-ship construction in the third quarter of 1918 totalled 1,384,000 tons, of which the United Kingdom output was 411,000 tons.

The former figure exceeds the losses from all causes by nearly 600,000 tons.

The United Kingdom output in October was 136,000, making 1,311,000 since January 1st, as compared with 892,000 in the corresponding period last year.

#### THE Y.M.C.A. IN FRANCE.

LONDON, November 6th.

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, has arrived in Bordeaux to serve in the Y.M.C.A. in France.

#### AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK, November 6th.

At midnight the election returns showed that the Republicans had gained eight seats in the House of Representatives and three in the Senate. Both the Democratic and Republican leaders at present claim majorities in both Houses.

The New York Governorship is equally doubtful.

#### THE END IN SIGHT.

### IDENTICAL TERMS TO GERMANY.

PARIS, November 6th.

There were impressive scenes in the Chamber when M. Clemenceau stated the terms of the Austrian Armistice. Loud and prolonged cheers greeted his announcement that the conditions of the German Armistice were identical in spirit with those dictated to Turkey, Bulgaria and Austria.

The aged Premier, in a voice broken with emotion, paid a great tribute to England's gigantic help in the victory which was dawning. He said: "Look at the prodigies of valour which the British have accomplished on the fields of battle in France and Flanders."

Amid renewed cheers he also paid a tribute to the American troops.

THE INEVITABLE END FOR GERMANY.

LONDON, November 6th.

The papers unanimously approved of the Austrian Armistice terms, and state that they will extinguish any German illusion that Austria-Hungary would be neutral in the struggle against the Allies opening the door to the ideals of national liberty in Eastern Europe.

While the disposition of the Fleet is an object lesson to Germany of the treatment she may expect, it is hoped that the German people will draw conclusions from it and not needlessly prolong the bloodshed in view of the inevitable end.

KAISER MUST PAY THE CONSEQUENCES.

LONDON, November 6th.

A Havas message states:—The question of the Kaiser's abdication is of peculiar interest to France as he is her implacable enemy. Public opinion, voiced by the Press and by leading men, is unanimous in hoping that the Kaiser will not be allowed to escape the consequences of his crimes by slipping away to a neutral country.

No doubt Germany hopes to obtain better terms, and therefore, she is ready to throw the Kaiser overboard. In no case, however, will France regard the Kaiser's disappearance as an atonement for Germany's crimes.

Indignation has been aroused in Paris at the suggestion that the King of Bavaria may succeed Emperor William. The King of Bavaria is a fervent admirer of the abominable deeds committed by the Bavarians whose cruelty exceeded that of the Brandenburgers and the Saxons.

#### CHAOS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

ZURICH, November 6th.

The utmost confusion and disorder reign in Austria-Hungary. The soldiers are deserting and rushing to their homes after plundering military stores; war can; the railways are dislocated; soldiers are monopolising the trains; there were many fatal accidents; convicts are breaking out of the prisons unhindered.

A Republic has been proclaimed at Vorarlberg where a National Guard has been formed to defend property, but this is powerless to restrain the hordes of retreating troops who are pillaging and tearing down the Imperial emblems.

The Bavarians, alarmed, have closed their frontier against Vorarlberg.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARCHIVES.

ZURICH, November 6th.

A telegram from Vienna states that the *Arbeiter Zeitung* makes the significant announcement that a greater part of the secret Archives of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, has been destroyed.

FRENCH REPLY TO GERMAN WHINE.

LONDON, November 6th.

Commenting on the German wireless propaganda message, asking the belligerents to abstain from air attacks outside the zone of operations, the French Press points out the cowardice of the enemy and states that they are afraid of the punishment for their innumerable crimes, though they had openly bombed 100 towns in France.

#### POSSIBILITIES.

LONDON, November 6th.

A Havas message states:—Austria being out of the war there is a possibility of invading Bavaria and Berlin within 60 minutes by aeroplane flight from Bohemia.

The Germans are digging trenches and are erecting fortifications along the Bavarian frontier.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### TERMS OF AUSTRIAN ARMISTICE.

LONDON, November 6th.

The Press Bureau issues the armistice conditions with Austria-Hungary. The Military clauses (the first three of which we published in our yesterday's issue, and are now repeating in summarized form) are:—

Clause One.—Immediate cessation of hostilities by land, sea and air.

Clause Two.—Total demobilisation of the Austro-Hungarian Army and the immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the front from the North Sea to Switzerland.

Clause Three.—Evacuation of all territories invaded by Austria-Hungary since the beginning of the war; the withdrawal within such periods as determined by the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces, on each front of the Austro-Hungarian armies behind a line fixed as follows:—

From Pimmbrahl to north of St. Elvie it will follow the crest of the Rhetian Alps to the sources of the Adige and the Eisack, passing thence by Mounts Reichen and Brenner and the heights of Oetz and Ziller. The line thence turns south, crossing Mount Tödlach and meeting the present frontier of the Carnic Alps. It follows this frontier to Mount Taurin, and after Taurin the water-shed of the Julian Alps by Col Predil, Mount Torgart, the Tricorno and the watershed of the Ols di Poddero, Podlaniscan, and Indrija. From this point the line turns south-east towards Schneeberg, excluding the whole basin of the Save and the tributaries. From Schneeberg it descends towards the coast in such a way as to include Capua, Matiglia, and Volterra in the evacuated territory.

It will also follow the administrative limits of the present Province of Dalmatia, including a point to the north of Litarica and Trivania and a point to the south of the territory limited by a line from the shore of Cape Flanica to the summit of the watershed of the coast as to include, in the evacuated area, all the valleys and the water-course flowing towards Sebenico, such as Cirova, Kerkir, Butimica, and their tributaries.

It will also include all the islands north and west of Dalmatia from Premuda, Selva, Ubo, Scherza, Maon, Pago, and Padurina, in and up to Meleda in the south, embracing Santandria, Bust, Lissa, Lesina, Savello, Corfu, Cazza, Lagosta and Pelagosa, and only excepting the Islands of Great and Small Zirmon, Buna, Solta and Braza.

All the territories thus evacuated shall be occupied by troops of the Allies and way equipment, including coal, within these territories, to be left in situ, and the special orders by the Commanders-in-Chief of the forces of the Associated Powers on different fronts.

No new destruction, pillage or requisitioning shall be done by enemy troops in the territories to be evacuated, and occupied by the Associated Powers.

Clause Four.—The Allies to be entitled to free movement over all roads, railways and water-ways in Austria-Hungary and the necessary Austrian and Hungarian means of transportation; the Armies of the Associated Powers shall occupy such strategic points in Austria-Hungary as the conduct of military operations or the maintenance of order may require; the troops of the Associated Powers, wherever they may be.

Clause Five.—The complete expulsion of all German troops, within fifteen days, from the Italian and Balkan fronts, also all Austro-Hungarian territory; the internment of all German troops which have not left Austria-Hungary within that date.

Clause Six.—The administration of the evacuated territories of Austria-Hungary shall be entrusted to the local authorities under the control of the Armies in occupation.

Clause Seven.—The immediate repatriation, without reciprocity, of all Allied prisoners-of-war, interned subjects, and the civil populations removed from their homes, on conditions to be laid down by the Commanders-in-Chief of the Associated Powers on the various fronts.

Clause Eight.—The sick and wounded who cannot be removed from the evacuated territory will be cared for by Austro-Hungarian personnel who will be left on the spot with such medical material as would be required.

#### NAVAL CONDITIONS.

The naval conditions are as follows:—

Clause One.—The immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea; definite information shall be given concerning the location and movements of all Austro-Hungarian ships; notification shall be made in neutral ports of freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and Associated Powers; all questions of neutrality being waived.

Clause Two.—The surrender to the Allies and the United States of the 15 Austro-Hungarian submarines completed between 1910 and 1918, and all German submarines now in or hereafter entering Austro-Hungarian territorial waters, shall be paid off and completely dismantled; and shall remain in and under the supervision of the Allies and America.

Clause Three.—The surrender to the Allies and the United States of three light cruisers, nine destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, a mine-layer, and six Danube monitors, to be disseminated by the Allies and the United States; all other surface warships, including the river craft, shall be concentrated in Austro-Hungarian naval bases designated by the Allies and the United States, and shall be paid off and completely dismantled, and placed under Allied and United States supervision.

Clause Four.—The freedom of navigation to all warships and merchant-ships of the Allied and Associated Powers shall be given in the Adriatic and up the Danube and its tributaries, in territorial waters and territory of Austria-Hungary. The Allies and the Associated Powers shall be entitled to sweep up all minefields and obstructions, in order to ensure freedom of navigation, and the Danube, the Allies and the United States shall be empowered to occupy or dismantle all fortifications and defence works.

Clause Five.—The existing blockade conditions established by the Allies and the Associated Powers shall remain unchanged; all Austro-Hungarian merchant ships found on the sea shall remain liable to capture save those exceptions which may be made by a Commission nominated by the Allies and the United States.

Clause Six.—All naval aircraft shall be concentrated and be immobilised in Austro-Hungarian bases designated by the Allies and the United States.

Clause Seven.—The evacuation of all the Italian Coast ports occupied by Austro-Hungarian troops, and the abandonment of all floating craft, naval materials, equipment and materials for inland evacuation of all kinds.

Clause Eight.—The Allies and the United States shall occupy all land and sea fortifications and the islands forming defences; also the dock-yards and arsenal at Pola.

Clause Nine.—Austria-Hungary shall return all merchant vessels belonging to the Allies and Associated Powers.

Clause Ten.—No destruction of ships or materials shall be permitted before evacuation, surrender, or restoration.

Clause Eleven.—All naval and mercantile marine prisoners-of-war of the Allies and Associated Powers in Austro-Hungarian hands shall be returned without reciprocity.

#### THE FULL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TERMS.

LONDON, November 5th.

In the House of Commons, after announcing the terms of the Austrian Armistice, the Premier emphasised that the most important point was that they gave the Allies the free use of Austro-Hungarian territory and communications for the purpose of war operations.

In view of the fact that the events of the past few weeks had liberated all the Allied forces for a great converging attack on Germany, the full significance of the terms would be apparent to all (Cheers.)

FOUR IN SUPREME COMMAND ON ALL FRONTS.

He said he was glad to be able to announce that by unanimous decision of the Governments concerned, Marshal Foch had been placed in supreme direction of the forces operating against Germany on all fronts. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Asquith expressed satisfaction at the Premier's statement and declared that the terms of the Armistice would give an universal sense of security, especially the fact that Austro-Hungarian territory was now open for Allied operations.

ALLIES' AGREED ON GERMANY'S ARMISTICE TERMS.

LONDON, November 5th.

George announced that the Supreme War Council had considered the answer they should make to President Wilson regarding Germany's Armistice proposals, and had arrived at a complete agreement regarding the conditions, which had been transmitted to President Wilson with the request that he inform the German Government that, if they wished to know these conditions, they should apply to Marshal Foch in the usual military form. (Loud cheers.)

If such application was made, it had been decided that a British Naval Representative would be associated with Marshal Foch at the conference.

Whatever the German reply would be the Associated Powers awaited the issue with perfect confidence. (Loud cheers.)



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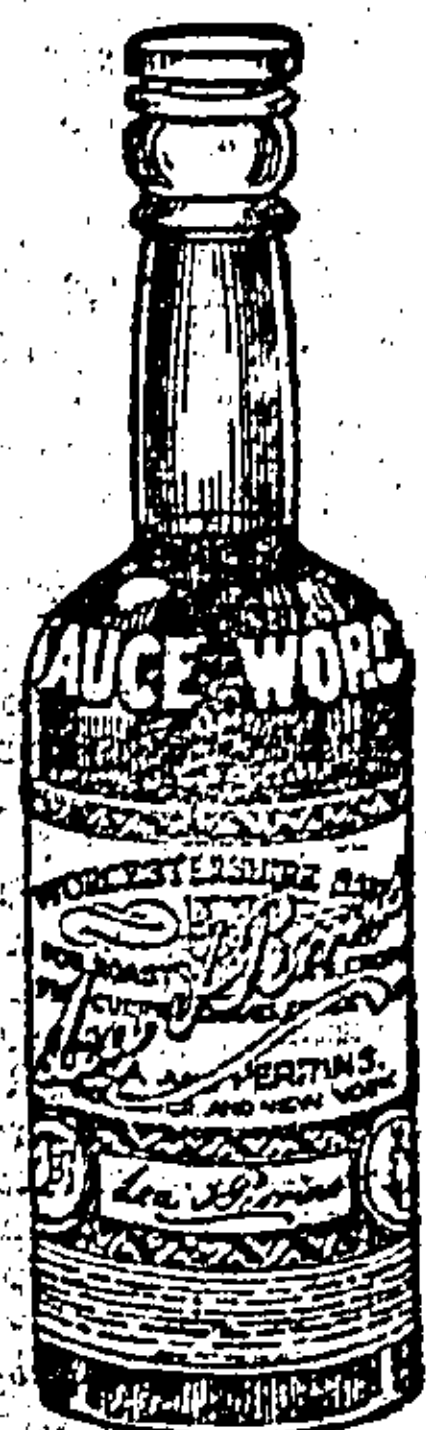
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**SPORT.****CRICKET NOTES.****LAST WEEK-END MATCHES.****[CONTINUED.]**

The Civil Service Cricket Club, which had, I believe, about six drawn matches in the League last year, opened this season with a drawn match. The team made a real attempt on Saturday to gain a decision one way or the other and thereby lost three wickets, which, in normal circumstances, might have been responsible for at least 30 runs. The Civil Service was handicapped by the absence of Goodall and Severn, two of their most dependable bats.

The play witnessed during the match was very ordinary. Gunner Mann was in for some time making 41 runs, but his batting, like that of Gunner Baines, who scored 35, lacked polish, and both these men were lucky to go as far as they did. The nine members of the eleven only completed 36 runs between them, so that, style or no, the contributions of Mann and Baines were very useful.

The early dismissal of Wood was a heavy blow to the Civil Service. It was confidently expected that this batsman, who the previous week had an unbeaten century to his credit, would help his side considerably towards victory, but when it seemed as if he would fulfil expectations he played on to his wicket from one of Baines' deliveries. Bradbury had the mastery of the bowling, when Athorne got behind his wickets. He brought off some pretty drives to the off. R. E. O. Bird, who is still one of the mainstays of the Civil Service, both in batting and bowling, was batting patiently when time intervened. The Civil Service are playing the Navy to-morrow, and will want their best team if they are to win.

The uncertainty of cricket was again evidenced when Craigengower beat Kowloon. The latter team had previously got the better of the strong Navy team as well as the Royal Engineers, so that it was generally expected that they would beat Craigengower, a side that is not much fancied in the League this year. Besides, Kowloon were playing on their own ground, so it was not strange that they started favourites. When Kowloon went in to bat first they found Omar and Abbas bowling in their best form, with a field that was giving nothing away. Consequently, De Sousa, Stapleton and Hodge—who, with Taylor, have been the most prolific scorers on their side this year—were unable to do themselves justice. De Sousa was caught by Bush off Omar before he could even get started, while Stapleton was scarcely in before his wickets were disturbed by one of Omar's lightning expresses. Robinson, the veteran Kowloon captain, and his deputy, Hodge, did their best to turn the tide but without much success, and it was left to Taylor to make the only decent score on his side. Omar and Abbas bowled far better than their figures indicated.

I should say that it was the determination of Kowloon to retrieve their fortunes that was responsible for the fact that set in at one time on the Craigengower side. At one stage seven wickets were down for 59. Then Manley and Omar entered into partnership and played exactly the cricket that was required. Just about the time when the score was about to be equalised, Omar was dismissed, and it was left to Goldenberg to make the winning hit. Bass's innings of 28 deserves mention. If he had failed, like Thompson, Ford and Noris, Craigengower would have been beaten badly, for without his initial contribution of 28 even the best efforts of the "tail" would have been unavailing. Pestonji, who is in the Kowloon team for his bowling, fully justified his retention of the ball right through the innings. At one stage Overy had 4 wickets for 8 runs, but then Manley came in and spoilt his average.

Kowloon still heads the League table and it is too early yet to prophesy the fortunes of each side. It is pretty certain, however, that the Navy will finish somewhere near the top, if not at the top, of the list, with Kowloon and Craigengower in close attendance. The Navy is fortunate in having the services of Gibson, Hack, Robinson, Gunner, Davis, Prior, Kennett, Cary, Godfrey, Macarthy and Holborn—with Wild,

Breslin, Ryder and Stacey to all any breaches. Both Kowloon and Craigengower have fairly well-balanced sides, but the latter eleven wants a wicket-keeper. The R.G.A., the R.E., and the Civil Service are all weak in bowling.

Thanks to F. J. de Rome and T. M. Pearce the Hongkong C.C. "wiped the floor" with the Royal Engineers. The Club was without the services of F. W. S. Evans and E. W. Hamilton, two of the best men in the usual team, but were compensated for their absence by Capt. Murray and Capt. Gray, of the Punjabis, M. M. Mass, F. J. de Rome and F. Syme Thomson, none of whom had turned out in the previous match against Craigengower. When the Engineers went to the wicket they found the bowling steady, but nothing out of the ordinary. The early dismissal of Capt. Wahl, who has a score of 79 to his credit already this season, had an undoubted effect on the fortunes of his side. Second-Lieutenant Cavanagh hit out to the tune of 25 runs, while Waller and Lawrence obtained 24 runs each by safe cricket. By the way, the R.E. team did not include either Corporal Adams, who made 38 against the C.R.C. a month ago, or Sergeant Drummond, who put together 52 runs against the University more recently.

For the Hongkong C.C. De Rome and Pearce scored 116 runs between them—more than the full total of their opponents. De Rome's innings was an extremely good one, for he brought off many stylish strokes to leg. Like his captain, De Rome became impatient in the latter half of his innings. Pearce's display (he made 61 runs) was marred by two chances towards the close, other wise, his innings scintillated with fine drives on both sides of the wicket. Capt. Gray showed good form for his 24 runs, and is evidently an acquisition to the Club. The Engineers were lucky in getting Capt. Murray and Mass out so early. Hongkong meets Kowloon to-morrow. The latter will need its best team.

It was unfortunate for the Navy that, owing to various reasons, they were unable to appear at full strength in their encounter with the Chinese R.C. Notable absentees were Hack, who was unable to turn out owing to illness, Davis and Gunner. The bowling of the first two was badly missed. Paymaster Holborn, Private Breslin, and Paymaster Robinson did the bulk of the scoring for their side, the first-named giving, perhaps, the best display. Robinson, who is one of the most consistent scorers on the side, was going strong when Un Hew Fan got behind his defence. For the second time in succession Gibson failed to come off. The Chinese were very fortunate in that Un Hew Fan bowled him so early.

When the Chinese went in they fared much better than they had yet done this season, scoring 104 runs for the loss of three wickets. A spectator would have wished them to give a rather more lively display, but one can only suppose they were playing for safety and did not wish to take any risks. Anyway they got the runs all right, though I fancy they would have won the match if they had been more enterprising. Ng Sze Kwong, a long-nalised his reappearance after a long illness with a good display of batting. Both Un Hew Fan and he were shaping well when the match finished—in a draw.

Cricket of sorts was played on the University ground, when a team of sailors opposed the University. The two mainstays of the University team, Pestonji and Fane, helped the visitors, so it was not surprising that the visitors defeated the University by an innings and 47 runs. The winning side produced at least one man with pretensions to being a cricketer in Macarthy, whose 53 runs were made in good style. Commander Gibson might give this man a trial for the Navy team.

The following figures of noteworthy scores and bowling feats refer only to the friendly matches played this season:

NOTWORTHY SCORES.	
Commander Gibson (Navy v. C.R.C.)	112*
A. E. Wood (Civil Service v. C.R.C.)	105*
Commander Gibson (Hamilton's XI. v. Visitors XI.)	102*
J. D. Noris (Craigengower v. Navy)	79*
Capt. Wahl (R.E. v. University)	79
T. E. Pearce (Hongkong C.C. v. Craigengower)	70
T. E. Pearce (Hongkong C.C. v. R.E.)	70
Sergeant Drummond (R.E. v. University)	69
J. T. Ling (Civil Service v. University "B")	63*
Macarthy (Navy XI. v. University)	53
Signal Hack (Navy v. C.R.C.)	52*
F. J. de Rome (Hongkong C.C. v. R.E.)	51
D. M. Goodall (Craigengower v. Hongkong C.C.)	50

F. W. S. Evans (Hamilton's XI. v. Visitors XI.)	40
Bomb. Drummond (88th Co. R.G.A. v. Navy)	40
Cheng Chi (C.R.C. v. Navy)	40
Paymaster Robinson (Navy v. Craigengower)	40
Lim Keng Sim (University v. R.E.)	37
Pestonji Fane (University v. R.E.)	37
Corpl. Adams (R.E. v. C.R.C.)	36
Paymaster Holborn (Navy v. C.R.C.)	34
Yew Hin Lun (C.R.C. v. Civil Service)	33
Paymaster Robinson (Hamilton's XI. v. University XI.)	31
Yew Man Tsun (C.R.C. v. Navy)	31
Etc. Breslin (Navy v. C.R.C.)	30
Un Hew Fan (C.R.C. v. Craigengower)	30

NOTWORTHY BOWLING FEATS.	
Sapr. Purnell (R.E. v. Navy)	8 for 27
G. E. Marley (Navy XI. v. University)	4
Gnr. Baines (88th Co. R.G.A. v. Navy)	4
R. Pestonji (Kowloon v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.)	5
H. H. Taylor (Kowloon v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.)	4
Gnr. Boock (88th Co. R.G.A. v. Visitors XI.)	4
L. E. S. Hodge (Hamilton's XI. v. Visitors XI.)	36
L. S. Godfrey (Navy v. C.R.C.)	28
A. Ling (Civil Service "B" v. University "B")	23
G. E. Marley (Navy XI. v. University)	25
T. F. Ford (Craigengower v. C.R.C.)	27
L. S. Godfrey (Navy v. 88th Co. R.G.A.)	39
Sergt. Athorne (83rd Co. R.G.A. v. Kowloon)	38
R. E. O. Bird (Civil Service v. C.R.C.)	34
Wei Lee Sze (C.R.C. v. Craigengower)	36
F. A. Redmond (University v. Navy XI.)	39
Moorhouse (Visitors XI. v. 88th Co. R.G.A.)	31

**CRICKET.****HONGKONG C.C. v. KOWLOON C.C.**

The following will represent the Club on their ground to-morrow at 4.15 p.m.: T. E. Pearce (Captain), R. M. Austin, F. J. de Rome, D. E. Donnelly, F. W. S. Evans, Capt. E. H. Gray, Major Hammond, M. M. Mass, Capt. H. E. Murray, F. Sutton, and E. R. Thomas.

**BILLIARDS.**

Entries for the billiard handicap at the Palace Hotel close on Saturday. A meeting will be held at the Hotel on the following morning to which all who have entered for the Handicap are invited to attend to select handicappers and transact other business. The first prize is a gold wrist watch and band valued at \$120, the second and third prizes are to be selected.

An exhibition between Mr. J. Parkes and Mr. J. Gibson will take place on Sunday at 2 p.m. Game: 500 up.

**ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB'S  
OPENING CRUISE.**

The opening cruise of the R.H.Y.C., which had to be fixed for a later date this year than usual to avoid clashing with functions in aid of war funds, takes place to-morrow, when the Committee hopes that members and their friends will help to make the event a success by attending in large numbers. Children will be specially welcomed.

The programme is a full one, commencing at 2 p.m., with the sailing races. Event No. 1—For Chinese and English Bigged Cruisers.

2—Racing Yachts (ladies). Handicap.  
3—One Design Class.  
4—Hoyward Hays Class.  
5—Gael Class.  
6—Service Sailing Race.  
There are six rowing and aquatic events, in only one of which members of the Club are taking part. There is one event for the Military, the remaining four being intended for competition among teams from H.M.'s ships in harbour. The sampan Yulong and the Mop fight have been timed for the late afternoon, and should provide much fun. The distribution of prizes will take place at about 5.30 p.m. A naval band will be in attendance during the afternoon, while the Kongmoon Ministrals have kindly consented to entertain the gathering on the lawn during the intervals while the yachts are out. By arrangement with the Tramway Company a special service of cars will run between the Post Office and the Club House from 3 p.m. onwards, while return cars will run after the distribution of prizes. There will also be motor-cars in attendance at 5.30 p.m. for the convenience of those wishing to hire them.

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"Count the Indians on the road"

We have just received a shipment of 1918 BIG TWINS with Electric equipment. Price has been reduced to \$580—the lowest it has ever been. Later shipments will be higher in price. Next year's Indian will be exactly the same as the 1918 model.

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4, Des Voeux Road Central,  
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## PACIFISTS AND THE WAR.

## MR. BALFOUR ON GERMAN POLICY.

On the motion that the House of Commons at its rising do adjourn until October 15th.

Mr. Anderson (Lab., Attercliffe) urged the desirability of a more real effort to move in the direction of peace. He suggested that our Government should observe the movement of opinion in the various countries involved in the war, outside the ordinary diplomatic channels. By our declarations we could either help or hinder the democratic movements in the various lands, the progress or retardation of which would shorten or lengthen the war. Many of the questions which had arisen were incapable of permanent solution without a really effective and genuine League of Nations.

Major Tryon said the speeches of the Pacifists in that House did infinite harm to the cause of peace. Germany was waging the present war for the purposes of conquest.

Mr. Ponsonby (R. Stirling Burgess) thought there was a growing wish in this country that international problems should not be solved by international massacre. It was clear that military victory had now become our predominant aim—cheers—but military victory by itself would achieve nothing.

Mr. Robertson said he was one of the earnest advocates of the League of Nations, but Mr. Snowden and some of his friends greatly weakened their position by their attitude with regard to our duty to Belgium at the beginning of the war. They should so explain their action as to give one any ground for sharing in their faith in the efficacy of the League of Nations, after the war to protect any nation attacked as Belgium was before the war, the then Government two or three times offered to the German Government to abandon the right of capture of commerce at sea in time of war, if that concession could be made the basis of an agreement for the restriction of naval armaments. Certainly twice or thrice the German Government announced in reply that on no conditions would it consider the restriction of naval armaments. In view of those replies from Germany he and his friends, who had for years been trying to get an agreement for the restriction of armaments, realised that Germany was not bent on the peace of the world, and was not to be trusted, and from that moment they never discussed or criticised the naval estimates in the House of Commons.

It was suggested by Mr. Ponsonby that we ought to have indulged in propaganda in order to divide German opinion in Germany. That proposition was really absurd to the last degree of absurdity. It was at no moment any more possible to win this war by dividing German opinion in Germany than it was for Germany to have won the war by dividing British opinion in this country.

## GERMAN MILITARISM.

Unless we got a peace which would involve the overthrow of German militarism it would not be worth having. (Cheers.) When General Smuts referred to the "knock-out blow" he did not mean the annihilation of the German nation, but that the German fighting force should be brought to a point at which Germany would have to sue for peace. We could not get disarmament all round unless we first secured the disarmament of Germany. The kind of peace urged by Lord Lansdowne would give us the *status quo ante bellum*. Germany would be able to continue her militarism, and conscription would be hung round the neck of every nation. It was because he was satisfied of that and that civilisation was at stake that he could not agree with Mr. Snowden. The question was whether by any negotiations with Germany they could secure an agreement for disarmament. He did not think they could. (Hear, hear.) Germany would never agree to disarmament until she felt that her military power had been broken. (Cheers.) He believed that unless this war ended in the dictation of disarmament to Germany the future would be worse than the past. What would be the state of mind to which Great Britain would be reduced if Germany were left as she was at present? Every device for the destruction of life on the largest possible scale would be the order of the day, and the methods of war which Germany had forced upon the world would remain if there was an inconclusive peace. (Cheers.)

## MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Balfour said: The true obstacle to any legitimate peace is what has been concisely described as "German militarism." German militarism is based, not on the ambition of a few soldiers, not indeed upon a strictly military caste. It is based unfortunately on the fact that German writers and professors, men of letters, men of action, those engaged in commerce, those engaged in historical speculation, are all united in the theory that the true policy of any nation which wishes to be great is a policy of universal domination. That is the difficulty. You may call it—I think it is a very good phrase—militarism. It precisely expresses the instrument by which that policy is carried out. But the difficulty is that this gross and immoral heresy has spread its roots right through the most educated classes in Germany, and until those roots are eradicated there is very small hope that Germany will willingly become a peaceful member of a peaceful

society of nations. How is that eradication to be produced? The evil originally came into being by the facile successes which Germany has attained in war, and the only way to eradicate it is to show that war does not always lead to facile success, or to success at all. (Cheers.) If you can once make it clear to German minds that in modern civilisation the moral view of a majority of nations is sufficient to coerce recalcitrant members of human society, then, and not until then, is there any prospect of that peace which the hon. gentleman, as well as everyone on this side of the House, so earnestly desires.

The German theory, the German practice in this matter harmonises much more closely than I am sorry to say, human theory and human practice usually do. There is absolute congruity between what they preach and what they practice, and we need not trouble to ask whether the abominable doctrines I have just mentioned are the crochets of a few independent thinkers, or whether they really represent the views of the German people. You have only to look to see what the German Government does. First read your Treitschke and Bernhardi, and then go and see how the German Government, when it gets the chance, carries out the doctrines which have been preached so universally from university chairs, from patriotic associations, by all the machinery of internal propaganda which has been going on in Germany for the last twenty-five years and more. We have an opportunity of knowing exactly what it is that the German Government wish to do, and what the German people are ready to approve, because we can see them at work. Of Belgium I will say nothing, except to remind the House that never yet, even when the way in which the war was going gave the greatest impulse to the pacifist element in Germany, could a German statesman bring himself to say plainly, clearly, definitely and without ambiguity, "We took Belgium without excuse; we mean to give it back, and so far as lies in us, with all we have taken from her." They have introduced qualifications; they have invented history.

## CALUMNIES ABOUT BELGIUM.

They have spread calumnies about Belgian policy. They have made mendacious statements on British policy in connection with Belgium. They have endeavoured to divide Belgian opinion; but never yet have they clearly stated the only policy which the extremist pacifist on the bench has determined that they shall carry out before the war is brought to an end. There is, an even more striking example of German methods, of the carrying out of German theories, when Germany has the power, on the Eastern frontier of Germany. I think that Germany's action in the East is an even more instructive subject of study than will reply the closest study. Consider what Germany now has: the influence to put it in the mildest language—from the north of the Baltic, north of Finland right down to the Black Sea. She has gained it by the collapse of Russia. She has used it according to her own ideas. How has she used it? You have there every example and specimen, not an elaborate specimen indeed, but a specimen on a manufacturing scale of what Germany can do, how she carries out a single aim in different manners, according as the situation happens to direct her policy. The post which she favours is that of a liberator. Next to being enslaved by Germany there is no worse fate than being liberated by her. (Laughter and cheers.)

Finland now finds herself in the grip of Germany. Germany insisting and dictating what kind of government she is to be under. Germany, as far as I can make out, is stripping her of copper and other materials, and not supplying her with food-stuffs, but garrisoning her with troops and attempting to drag her into the war and to use her as an instrument for further aggressions on Russia, and still further interference with forces on whom the Russians must depend for her regeneration. Go a little farther south. You find the Baltic provinces, Estonia, the Letts, and the Lithuanians, the Poles and the Ukrainians. Go through the whole list, and you will find Germany proclaiming herself anxious that they shall be free from Russian domination, but pursuing one end steadily, remorselessly without wavering, without pity. She endeavours by every means in her power, by force, by treaty, by treaty extorted by force, to bring these peoples under German economic and military domination, so that they shall be merely her handmaids in matters of commerce and supply her with troops in times of war. That is the policy. It takes different forms, but it is universal. It goes throughout the whole of that great area which I have described as Germany's eastern frontier, and so determined is she to keep these nations under her heel that, having it absolutely in her power to rearrange the map of this part of Europe as she pleases, she has been careful not to arrange it according to national or ethnic limitations. I do not believe it is possible to exaggerate the cynical audacity with which she has pursued and is pursuing this measure.

## EVILS OF GERMAN DOMINATION.

Germany wants these States to be limited, and personally tied to the Prussian monarchy; to be coerced when occasion requires by Prussian soldiers, but to have no voice in the Prussian Parliament and no power in directing Prussian policy. I cannot conceive any peace being assented to which leaves that state of things unremedied, because future wars would be absolutely inevitable. If you go to Roumania you see Germany's methods written in unmistakable language. She has not merely forced Roumania to give immense contributions, but she has control of Roumanian industries, railways and dockyards. She holds Roumania at this moment absolutely, not merely in the sense of military domination, but of an economic domination which shows no mercy. She has destroyed the independence of the Roumanian people for generations. When Germany talks of peace she means only a domination compared to which the

worst domination of the world seems to be merciful, because less effectively carried out, with less systematic methods and less indifference to the feelings of the subject population. In the course of this war Germany has overrun districts both in the East and West, and we also have had our measure of territorial conquest. We have occupied part of Palestine and Mesopotamia, and have taken German colonies; and wherever we have gone security has been assured, trade has grown and wealth has increased almost before our eyes. But wherever the German soldiers go they strip the province of all machinery for production in order to prevent future competition with their own manufacturers. The principle adopted is that Germany must flourish and everyone else must be content to serve the purposes of Germany.

The real difficulty in the way of peace is not what hon. gentlemen opposite suppose. They think in their innocence that all that is required is to bring two or three trade union leaders together from Germany and the Allied countries and something satisfactory will be settled. The Government are most anxious to embrace any opportunity of arriving at an honourable, safe, and durable peace. (Hear, hear.) But negotiations are perfectly useless unless the negotiators know the differences between them and are bridged over by conversation, friendly discussion, and argument. I do not at this moment, study it as I will, see in either the actions of the German Government or in the statements of the German politicians which meet with the greatest favour in their country, any sign or symptom that would tend to make discussion likely. I cannot conceive what hon. gentlemen opposite expect to gain by debates of that character. Do they wish us to hand back to Germany, as Germany is now, the African Colonies we have taken? They know quite well that would mean in the first place that we should give to Germany submarine bases on the trade routes of the world, and put the world's commerce at Germany's disposal. In the second place, it means the tyrannical government of the natives. It means, in the third place, that Germany will deliberately set to work to create a great black army in Central Africa which will make peaceable development impossible.

## MR. SNOWDEN (Lab., Blackburn).

Mr. Balfour: Yes, France has done it, but has France menaced peace? The hon. gentleman never has discovered yet that character, that the German soul and the German character, as Germany is now, are going to use those powers—they make very little secret of it—for the purposes not merely of defence but of aggression. (Hear, hear.) It is not the abstract wickedness of having a disciplined army of black men to which I object. That may be necessary or unnecessary. What I object to is giving back to Germany at the end of the war an instrument so powerful for universal evil as a great colonial empire would—Germany being as she is at present—put entirely in her hands. No greater instrument for disturbing the peace of the world, or increasing the miseries of humanity, could be conceived in my opinion than giving Germany the great central African dominions to be used as Germany would know how to use them.

## GERMANY'S RUSSIAN POLICY.

Then do the hon. gentlemen think that Germany is ready to abandon her Russian policy? Germany's Russian policy has been the most astute and, at first sight, the most successful—indeed, the only really successful—thing she has done during the war, and she is proportionately proud of it. But what does it mean for a very large fraction of the human race? Does this House contemplate with equanimity this row of subordinate States under German domination, feeding German trade though starved themselves, supplying Germany with armies in quarrels with which they have no concern, stretching from the Baltic right down to the Black Sea? Further, do hon. members contemplate with equanimity one of the inevitable results of that, which is that Russia will be cut off from all direct intercourse with her Western neighbours, and that the task of the self-rehabilitation and self-reconstitution which we all through should be almost impossible? Germany can rejoice at Russian disintegration. Germany rejoices that Russia is going to be little more than the hinterland of her own domination. (Hear, hear.) But unless Germany's methods change and Germany's heart changes, or unless a complete victory on the part of the associated Powers convinces everybody in Germany that it is a failure, utterly to see how this great rehabilitation of Russia is ever to take place. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. members, who I believe quite sincerely and earnestly desire the progress of the human race, seemed to me to be quite incapable of appreciating the magnitude of the obstacle which Germany presents to the realisation of their own ideals. They desire peace as we all desire peace, but they desire peace on terms which would render any future war practically inevitable. (Hear, hear.) They desire it on terms which would leave an immense fraction of civilised mankind absolutely under the German heel, absolutely incapable therefore of carrying out their own development in their own fashion and in their own way, and which would put back the whole progress of civilisation. That ideal will never, and cannot be carried out so long as your treaties of Brest-Litovsk remain untouched, or if you contemplate giving back to Germany her possessions in Africa, or if you mean to give back to Turkey the Arab districts which are now happily relieved from Turkish rule. It is because I do not for a moment think that German negotiators are prepared to take that view of anything like that view—

Mr. D. Mason (R., Coventry): How do you know? Mr. Balfour: Because I am gifted with some common sense, and have had some of the documents and observed some of the actions upon which we must form a judgment on this subject. (Hear, hear.) For that reason I venture to say that by their policy hon. gentlemen below the Gangway opposite, animated as they are, I firmly believe, by nationalism and honourable motives, are doing the very worst service they possibly can to the cause they have at heart. (Cheers.)

## 8,000 EXEMPTIONS CHALLENGED.

## GIRL CLERK'S FORGERY AND ITS RESULT.

Ida Lilian Carter, aged nineteen, of Marsala-road, Lewisham, a clerk, recently employed by the Stepney tribunal, was summoned at Old-street for forging the signature of Robert Abrahams, the tribunal clerk, to a blank certificate of exemption and to a notice of decision.

Sir Archibald Bodkin prosecuted. Carter pleaded guilty and elected to be dealt with summarily.

"This girl," said Sir Archibald, "with another girl named Terlesky, was engaged under the direction of Mr. Abrahams. In June she was discharged for irregular attendance. The police were making inquiries last month to explain the great number of men in the district who appeared to have been exempted from military service, men apparently of good physique, hale, healthy, and hearty."

"It had been noticed that Miss Carter and the other girl were friendly with a number of young men, and that the hall porter would get forms from them and hand them to idlers in the office. The girls had access to the official stamps, one bearing the signature of Mr. Abrahams, which was left lying about the office, and not the slightest control seemed to have been kept over either of the rubber stamps. The young women and their male friends, and the office more or less to themselves, and there was no check on the number of exemption forms issued."

## ARRESTED AT BRIGHTON.

One of these forms relates to a man named Carter, the brother of Miss Carter, who was arrested at Brighton on July 7th in consequence of a statement made by her. He was passing there as Alfred Casey, and was in possession of a total exemption purporting to have been issued by the Stepney tribunal. In addition to this form he was in possession of other forms, some filled in by his wife, others by himself, and a set filled in by his sister. He thought it would not do to have a set of papers filled in by his own hand. He received a month's imprisonment at Brighton, and being ill, was soon drafted into the Army.

Inquiries by the police showed that there were some 8,000 men in the East End who had been challenged in the streets why they were not in the Army. Of these 400 were deserters, while 7,000 had failed to respond to the call to military service. Of the 8,000 persons challenged 30 per cent. had exemptions, 20 per cent. were exempted on the ground of hardship, or "one-man business," 10 per cent. were Russians, 12 per cent. had legitimate certificates, 8 per cent. were forged, and 5 per cent. were in possession of documents stolen from the Stepney tribunal. The only way now would be to cancel all the exemptions given at Stepney and to go through the matter again.

Miss Carter had said: "I must admit that I have been asked, as has Miss Terlesky, on many occasions, by young men of military age attending the tribunal to get them a form which would keep them out of the Army. These young men have given us money to buy chocolates and sweets, the usual sum being 2s. 6d. When they met us in the streets they would buy us tea and sweets."

Mr. Abrahams asked to be allowed to give evidence, but the magistrate told him he would have an opportunity of making an explanation to the proper authorities. Mr. Margittis, who defended Miss Carter, said she was not likely to abscond if bail were granted. "Her parents are most respectable," he said. "Both she and Miss Terlesky are good-looking young girls. They have been flattered and coaxed by young men who came to the office and who wished to dodge the Army. The summons were adjourned for fourteen days, and Miss Carter was released on bail on her own recognisances."

## GERMANY AND NORWAY.

Some time in June one of the leading German newspapers wrote as follows:—

"We want to know why 94 per cent. of the Norwegian ships, since the beginning of the war and to the present date have been trading between English, French, and American ports, are carrying supplies and war material, which hamper and postpone our success. The Norwegian people should be made to understand that we in the long run can't allow this to take place, and that our Government won't tolerate this. We would like to hear the Norwegians' answer."

The answer was not long delayed. It was given by the *Christiana Njshedsblad* the next day, thus:—

"In reply to your article of June 12th, 1918, we beg to inform you that your paper was handed to one of our leading politicians whom we asked to answer, and who, begs us to say that he will be pleased to answer your article about our ships and shipping if you will kindly first explain why the baggage of Baron von Rautenfelds (which was supposed to contain only official papers) did actually contain bombs of high explosives, some shaped as fountain pens, others as lumps of coal, others like ordinary bombs, and that it contained also poisonous pencils, sugar containing poison and glass, etc. All these things made this Baron's baggage highly interesting, and all of it was sealed with the German Imperial Government's seal."

"We would also like to know why this same Baron von Bombs, when his luggage was unexpectedly taken for examination, found Norway so cold that he immediately took a special train over the frontier into Sweden, not pausing even to read the evening paper offered to him by a gentleman present, while his paper, containing a list of the ships Norway has lost by submarine action and a statement that over 1,000 ships have been sunk by submarines and a total of about 2,700 children, women and men who have died in consequence of the same."

"We hope soon to read your explanation of the above, and meantime we assure you of our desire to see the war finished quickly."

## THEATRE ROYAL.

## "OUR DAY"

## PERFORMANCES

OF

## "THE BARTON MYSTERY"

A spoofic fantasy in 4 parts by Walter Hackett

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AT 9.15 P.M.

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For the SECOND NIGHT—

Dress Circle	...	...	...	\$5.
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Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half-prices on Second Night.

BOOKING NOW OPENS AT MOUTRIE'S.

[2344]



## PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS:

"And when you give it, give absolutely all that you can spare, and don't consider yourself liberal in the giving. If you give with self-allocation, you are not giving at all; you are giving to your own vanity; but if you give until it hurts, then your heart-blood goes into it."

It has been said that St. Andrew's Society is allocating too much of the War Bond Drawing receipts to War Charities. Just think for a minute of the War and not of the Drawing; think of the tragedy beyond words which is being enacted on the battle front; think of the vast relief organisation and the money that is needed to uphold it and think of your own duty in the matter. No, we are not giving too much; we are not giving enough.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

## WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, HOTELS, CLUBS AND STORES.

[2345]

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is always sought after. Any expenditure, however, which promotes one's well-being is a sound investment. Good health, undoubtedly, is one of the greatest assets a man or woman can possess for without it none can be as their best physically or mentally. Miss good health, the joy of life is dimmed. Beecham's Pills are a paying investment for all who desire to promote and maintain good health. It is wise to have recourse to this wonderful specific for the first signs of indigestion. When the stomach is disordered, when the appetite is poor, when the bowels are irregular, the liver sluggish or you feel generally out of sorts you cannot do better than take a few doses of this world-famous household. You will certainly benefit. There are ample returns in health and satisfaction for all who invest in the remedy of

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Sold everywhere in boxes, price 5/6 (36 pills) 1/11/6 (56 pills) &amp; 2/6 (108 pills).

[2425]







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FOR STEAMERS TO SAID

WEIHAIWEI and FIENTSIN ..... "KUEICHO" ..... On 8th Nov. 9 A.M.  
SHANGHAI ..... "SUIYANG" ..... On 8th Nov. Noon.  
NEWORWANG ..... "HIVAH KUI" ..... On 8th Nov. 3 P.M.  
SHANGHAI ..... "SINGAN" ..... On 12th Nov. Noon.  
SHANGHAI ..... "SUNNING" ..... On 14th Nov. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone 34

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW  
AND RETCEN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 12th Nov. at 1 P.M.  
"MAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Rogers ... FRIDAY, 15th Nov. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN  
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are

equipped with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon

Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.  
Agents.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO  
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Onsailing Mail	Due at	Due
to	Hongkong	Str. from Colombo	MARSEILLES	LONDON
COLOMBO	Noon		11th	17th

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS  
(Non-Transshipment),  
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR  
**MARSEILLES AND LONDON,**  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO  
AND PORT SAID.  
CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.  
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles if sailing about	Due London about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS"  
All Chalmers are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DUNN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,  
Acting Superintendent.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,340 tons	Sat. 16th Nov. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU 12,510 tons	Sat. 7th Dec. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 8,800 tons	Sat. 14th Dec. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & TENSHO MARU	7,000 tons	Fri. 15th Nov. 23rd Nov.
KOBE	TAMA MARU 7,000 tons	Sat. 23rd Nov.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURB, IS, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

† Wireless telegraphy.

## HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings from Hongkong

1. SUWA MARU ... Mon., 25th Nov. at 11 A.M.  
2. FUSHIMI MARU ... Thurs., 19th Dec. at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila and/or Moji.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
E. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 251 and 252

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	23,000	THURS., 14th Nov.
TENYO MARU	23,000	TUES., 26th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	WED., 11th Dec.
KOREA MARU	23,000	17th Jan. 1919.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIQUA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. RADAMELLE,  
Agent,  
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GENOA	Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
MARSEILLES	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS	Monthly direct service via Singapore, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN.
BOMBAY, COLOMBO	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG	Monthly direct service.
"TAMON MARU" No. 12	SATURDAY, 16th Nov. at Noon
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE	Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., ADELAIDE.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA	Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"AFRICA MARU"	TUESDAY, 26th Nov. at 3 P.M.
KEELUNG, TAKAO, SWATOW, AMOY	These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.
For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.	
"ROSHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 21st Nov. at 9 A.M.
For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.	
"AMAKURA MARU"	TUESDAY, 19th Nov. at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,  
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,500 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Jan. 9th, 1919. "CHINA" November 21st.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Building, 100 House Street, Tel. 194 3.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
RUSSIA (via NIOBATAN)...	Stentor ...	9th Nov.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FOR	PER	DATE
Wohaiwei and Tientsin ...	Kueichow ...	Friday, 8th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits and Bangkok ...	Tamou Maru No. 1 ...	Friday, 8th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Suiyang ...	Friday, 8th, 10.00 A.M.
Sandakan ...	Mansang ...	Friday, 8th, 10.00 A.M.
Japan via Moji, Honolulu, United States, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Lima, Callao, Mollendo, Arica, Iquique, and Valparaiso ...	Nippon Maru ...	Friday, 8th, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Philippine Islands ...	Yunsang ...	Friday, 8th, 2.00 P.M.
Java and Port Moresby via Batavia ...	Soerakarta ...	Friday, 8th, 2.00 P.M.
Haiphong ...	Wanli ...	Friday, 8th, 5.00 P.M.
Japan via Nagasaki ...	Bokuro Maru ...	Friday, 8th, 5.00 P.M.
Java and Port Moresby via Batavia ...	Tilapat ...	Saturday, 9th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Wosang ...	Saturday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Bangkok ...	Linan ...	Saturday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Straits ...	Amakusa Maru ...	Tuesday, 12th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, & Formosa via Keelung ...	Singan ...	Tuesday, 12th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Hai Hong ...	Tuesday, 12th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Sunang ...	Thursday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Haitan ...	Friday, 15th, 1.00 P.M.

\* Superscribed correspondence only.

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O ...	Noon	11.00 A.M.
Tai Po ...	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow ...	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	11.30 A.M.
Shataukok, Shatin, Sheungahui, Antau, Hung Shan and San Tin ...	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley ...	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui ...	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wuchow ...	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao ...	1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon ...	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei ...	8.00 P.M. Except Saturday	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun ...	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY	ON HOLIDAY
Macao ...	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton and Samshui ...	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung ...	8.30 P.M.	3.0 P.M.	2.30 P.M.
Shek Ki ...	8.00 P.M.	3.0 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
Kongmoon ...	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kaukong ...	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Wuchow ...	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

## SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS  
OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, DES VŒUX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG

## COMMERCIAL.

## OPENING QUOTATIONS.

November 7th.

On LONDON—	Telegraphic Transfer ...	3/3 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	3/3 1/2	
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	3/3 1/2	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	3/3 1/2	
Credit, at 4 months' sight ...	3/3 1/2	
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight ...	3/3 1/2	

On NEW YORK—

Bank Bills, on demand ...	79 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight ...	79 1/2

On HONGKONG—

Telegraphic Transfer ...	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand ...	nom.

On SHANGHAI—

Bank Bills, at night ...	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight ...	142 1/2

On YOKOHAMA—

On demand—	157 1/2
On demand—	141 1/2

On HATYAI—

On demand ...	152 1/2
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On SAIGON—

On demand ...	152 1/2
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On BANGKOK—

On demand ...	152 1/2
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SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ... \$ 6.10 n.

GOLD LILY, 100 lbs. per cwt ... \$44.00

SILVER per oz ... 48 1/2

## SUMMARY COMES

Hongkong ... 20 cents, piece ... \$0.00 Premium
Hongkong ... 10 ... \$0.00
Canton ... 20 ... \$0.00 Discount
Canton ... 10 ... \$0.00

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

9.15 p.m.—Performances of "The Barton Mystery" at the Theatre Royal.

TO-MORROW.

9.15 p.m.—Performances of "The Barton Mystery" at the Theatre Royal.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 8th to 14th November, 1918.

HIGH WATER.						LOW WATER.					
Days of Week.	Days of Month.	H'kong Mean Time.			Height.	H'kong Mean Time.			Height.		
		h.	m.	f.		h.	m.	f.			
Fri.	8	1	18	4	8	6	19	1	7		
		10	58	7	9	4	18	4	3		
Satur.	9	2	28	4	5	7	9	1	9		
		11	48	7	8	4	48	4	4		
Sun.	10	3	31	4	9	8	23	2	1		
Mon.	11	0	52	7	9	8	25	2	8		
		4	24	4	8	9	25	2	8		
Tues.	12	3	12	8	8	10	18	3	8		
		5	8	5	2	9	12	4	8		
Wed.	13	3	48	8	5	11	8	5	5		
		5	41	5	6	11	17	4	5		
Thurs.	14	5	11	6	3	11	53	5	7		
		6	14	6	8						

## BROSSARD &amp; MOPIN,

CIVIL ENGINEERS. Telephone Address 2563.  
KING'S BUILDINGS HONGKONG. "BROSSARD"

## REINFORCED CONCRETE SPECIALISTS.

Agencies:—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PEKING and TIENSIN.

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

Estimates on Application to the above, or to the Agents.

## WM. C. JACK &amp; CO., LTD.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK)

Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris

Capital ... Frs 48,000,000  
Reserves ... " 80,000,000

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Beigon
Batambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Vladivostok
Hanoi	Pondichery	

## BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England; Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.  
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.  
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE,  
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 31st, 1918. [2563]

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Frs 48,000,000  
PAID UP ... " 24,000,000  
(1/2 of the Capital, i.e., Frs 24,000,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot  
General Manager: A. J. Pernot

## HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

## BRANCHES:

Peking

Shanghai

Tientsin

Hongkong

Beigon

Haiphong

Yunnan

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.  
IN LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.; London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.  
IN NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.  
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.  
Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Special facilities for French exchange.  
M. BOUT DE JOURNEL,  
Manager.

Hongkong Branch,  
Queen's Building,  
4, Queen's Road, Tel. 2440.  
Hongkong, September 26th, 1918. [147]

## BANKS

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN, GINCO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000  
Capital (Paid-up) ... " 2,500,000  
Reserve Funds ... " 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.

FORMOSA—Outan, Keel, Keelung, Keelung, Pusan, Shinchiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Aiko.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch India, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKIHI YANAGITA,  
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,  
3, Des Vœux Road,  
Hongkong, August 30th 1918. [1800]

## THE BANK OF CHINA

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATES OF 16TH APRIL, 1912.)

Authorized Capital ... \$80,000,000  
Paid-up Capital ... " \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusih, Wuhu, Anshing, Tientsin, Tientsin, Soochow, Hankow, Shanghai, Ichang, Nanchang, Tientsin, Peking, Tientsin, Luanchow, Tsingtau, Hainan, Hainan, Weihow, Shaochin, Chinkiang, Lanchow, Huchow, Ningpo, Kiangsi, Changteh, Sinyang, Lohu, Chowkei, Tientsin, Chongtun, Tientsin, Lanchow, Tientsin, Tientsin, Yihang, Haining, Chaochow, Tientsin, Tientsin, Yuncheng, Foochow, CHANGCHUN, Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Chinkow, Antung, Canton, Kwantung, Peking, Kueishan, Suiyuan, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong, October 13th, 1914. 1183

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 104, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

don Office: 121, Fleet Street E.C.

## BANKS

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000  
Reserve Funds ... " \$1,500,000  
Silver ... " \$18,500,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$34,500,000

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.

G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

A. H. COMPTON, Esq. Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell. E. V. D. Farr, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq. W. L. Patterson, Esq.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

Manager:

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " " "

" 12 " 4 " " "

" N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 16th, 1918.

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... " 1,125,000

Paid-up ... " 562,500

Reserve Fund ... " 850,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

Branches:

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kobe, Rangoon, Colombo, Howrah, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Delhi, Kandy, Madras, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPREDON, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, May 28th, 1915. [1887]